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## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	O.	A.M.	A.M.	E.	O.	E.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ...Dep.	6.40	8.05	8.30	9.15	10.30	11.15	1.15	2.30	3.45	5.00	6.15
Yanmat ...Dep.	6.50	—	—	9.24	10.39	11.24	1.24	2.39	3.54	5.09	6.24
Shatin ...Dep.	7.02	—	—	9.36	10.51	11.36	1.36	2.51	4.06	5.21	6.36
Taipei ...Dep.	7.16	—	—	9.49	11.04	11.49	1.49	3.04	4.19	5.34	6.49
TaipeiMarket ...Dep.	7.21	—	—	9.53	11.08	11.53	1.53	3.08	4.23	5.38	6.53
Fanning ...Dep.	7.32	—	—	10.03	11.18	12.03	2.03	3.18	4.33	5.48	7.03
Shangshui ...Dep.	7.38	—	—	10.07	11.22	12.07	2.07	3.22	4.37	5.52	7.07
Shamshui ...Dep.	7.42	—	—	10.11	11.26	12.11	2.11	3.26	4.41	5.56	7.11
Canton ...Arr.	—	—	12.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Canton ...Dep.	6.40	8.05	8.30	9.15	10.30	11.15	1.15	2.30	3.45	5.00	6.15
Shamshui ...Dep.	7.19	8.06	10.28	11.40	3.00	4.15	5.30	6.45	8.00	9.15	10.30
Shangshui ...Dep.	7.26	8.13	10.45	11.47	3.07	4.22	5.37	6.52	8.07	9.22	10.37
Fanning ...Dep.	7.31	8.17	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.26	5.41	6.56	8.11	9.26	10.41
TaipeiMarket ...Dep.	7.41	8.27	10.59	12.02	3.21	4.36	5.51	7.06	8.21	9.36	10.51
Taipei ...Dep.	7.45	8.32	11.04	12.07	3.25	4.40	5.55	7.10	8.25	9.40	10.55
Shatin ...Dep.	7.58	8.45	11.17	12.21	3.38	4.53	6.08	7.23	8.38	9.53	11.08
Yanmat ...Dep.	8.12	8.57	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.05	6.20	7.35	8.50	10.05	11.20
Kowloon ...Arr.	8.30	9.08	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.13	6.28	7.43	8.58	10.13	11.28

### SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning ...Dep.	7.45	11.30	—	—	—	—
Shatin ...Dep.	8.40	12.25	—	—	—	—
Shatin ...Arr.	—	—	1.05	4.15	7.25	—
Fanning ...Arr.	—	—	1.10	4.20	7.30	—

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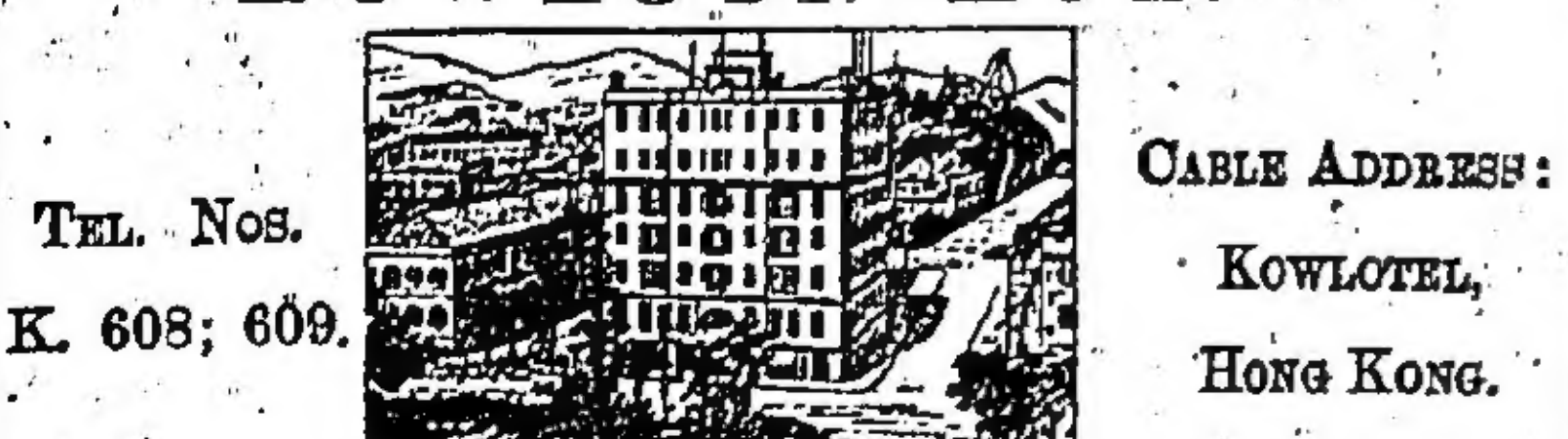
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## THE COMMUNIST COUP D'ETAT AT HANKOW.

### EXTREMISTS' SEIZURE OF PARTY MACHINERY.

### TANG SENG CHI RIVAL MILITARY LEADER TO CHIANG KAI SHEK.

A special correspondent to the North-China Daily News gives the following review and analysis of the Nationalist political situation, and the clash between Chiang Kai Shek and the Communist party.

It covers, in an interesting and elucidating manner facts already known, but is none the less well worth studying.

The Communist victory at Hankow definitely fixes the character of that Government. The dominant Chinese personality in it is Mr. George Hsu Chien, who is regarded as the high priest of the C.P.'s. He is fanatical in outlook, intolerant, incapable of understanding any point of view but that which he, for the moment, advocates. He is once advocated Christianity as a state religion and he is still the bitter foe of those who opposed him in this particular play of his fanatical temper. He was the author of the attempt in Peking to effect a Communist coup d'etat, when Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang's Kuomintang was retreating to Kalgan—an effort which resulted in a large number of students being shot down by the guards of Marshal Tuan Chi Jui's army, under orders of General Wu Kuang Hsin, now Tupan of Shanghai. It was the same George Hsu Chien, who organized the anti-Christian demonstrations which led to the events of January 3rd in Hankow.

Both the Right and Centre wing of the Kuomintang regard him with bitterness and I have even heard Left wing members describe him as a liability. Yet, this man is the controlling factor in the Government because he represents, more than any other man, the opinions and wishes of the Hankow dictator, Comrade Borodin.

### A C.P. Triumph.

The pre-eminence of Mr. George Hsu Chien fixes, beyond a shadow of a doubt, the Communist character of the present Government. It is a C.P. triumph. A few Kuomintang names remain, mostly members of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's immediate family, but the remainder of the important figures are all C.P. members. Take for instance, the new ministers appointed: Kuo Meng Yu, the Minister of Education, was the leader of the C.P. group in the Peking National University which made it impossible for Dr. Hu Hsiang and other anti-Communist professors to teach there. He has recently been in charge of the anti-foreign and anti-Christian propaganda work of the C.P. and the Kuomintang left wing. The results of his work are evident in the evacuation of the foreigners from the Yangtze Valley. The new Minister of Labour, Soo Shiu Tsing, is a Canton C.P. leader who has been active in stirring up the labourers and peasants of Kwangtung. The new Minister of Agriculture, Tam Ping Sui, is particularly famous for his C.P. activities.

The Sun Wen Family Group. The only one of the new appointments which is not C.P. is that of Dr. H. H. Kung, the new Minister of Industries. Dr. Kung is a Shanghai banker who has also been president of a university and has a wide circle of foreign friends. He is a member of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's family in that his wife is a sister of Mrs. Sun Yat Sen. The members of this family, who are now connected with the Hankow Government are the following: Mrs. Sun Yat Sen; Mr. Sun Fo, Minister of Communications; Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance; Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industries. In this group should be included Mr. Eugene Chen, who was English Secretary to Dr. Sun.

Why this group give "face" to the C.P. is something which no one can quite grasp. They provide, all of the ability, the personality and the character to the Hankow Government. They give it the Kuomintang prestige for the Chinese. Without them the Hankow Government would have no claim to the use of the Party name. Many have withheld opposition to the Hankow Government on the assumption that this group would not be associated with anything as un-Chinese as a Communist Government. Yet the fact remains that in Hankow, a C.P. Political Bureau was elected.

Moscow on the Yangtze. There are, no doubt, other alternatives which we need not enumerate. It is an old maxim that prophecy in China is invariably a snare. For the moment the essential fact is that the Hankow Government is purely Communist; it is yet to be proved what other power in the Kuomintang is strong enough to stand up against it.

C.P. Ministers have been appointed: Borodin, through Hsu Chien, controlled the sessions of the conference and this group did not resign. In fact, they strengthened the C.P. by bringing to Hankow a new member, whose affiliations in the past have generally been with the Christian movements and with Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang. This is a subject for thought in an appraisal of the group and of the support it gives to the C.P.

### What of Chiang Kai Shek?

The question now arises: What will General Chiang Kai Shek do? He has been challenged and the next move is his. The fact is that General Tang Seng Chi is supporting Mr. Hsu Chien in his efforts to lessen the influence or if possible altogether eliminate General Chiang Kai Shek. To maintain his position, General Chiang then may have to fight for supremacy not only against the civilian C.P. mob with its astute Russian leadership, but also against the military forces of General Tang Seng Chi. It is not, therefore, so easy for General Chiang to form a decision. Furthermore, the opposition to General Chiang has dwelt on the allegation that he has been developing into a super-tuchun. Now, one of the most prominent claims of the Kuomintang régime has been that they oppose the tuchun system, which they, in their largely European parlance, like to term Napoleonism. Even among the Whampoa Cadets and General Chiang's officers there is opposition to tuchunism.

But General Tang Seng Chi is a tuchun. He is new to the Kuomintang, having previously been loosely associated with the Chihli Party under Marshal Yu Pei Fu. He only turned to the Kuomintang for assistance because he wanted to be tuchun of Hunan. His short acquaintance with Russian methods could not have disturbed his tuchunish attitude to his own position. He is competing with General Chiang as one tuchun always competes with another. We appear to be about to face a war of tuchuns within the Kuomintang.

### Some Possible Results.

Let us take the alternative situations:—

1.—The C.P. will dominate the Government with Borodin as dictator and General Chiang Kai Shek, General Tang Seng Chi and all the other military men will submit; 2.—General Chiang Kai Shek will strike for his independence of the C.P. In that case he must effect a truce on all fighting fronts so that he can have time to clear up the situation within his Government. Will all his subordinates follow him, particularly as he is short of funds, the C.P. Government in Hankow having most of the revenue? 3.—General Tang Seng Chi will destroy the authority of General Chiang Kai Shek and will eliminate him. But he will then have to assert his independence of the C.P. or be drowned as General Chiang Kai Shek was, in a sea of intrigue in which he cannot possibly outswim the Russians; 4.—General Chiang Kai Shek and General Tang Seng Chi will join together and dismiss the C.P. Government and either return to good old fashioned tuchundom with a division of territory between them or will recall the present out-of-power right and centre wing elements to form a Kuomintang Government.

Football and Cricket: Details in Saturday's issue.  
Yachting.  
New Territories Development Show Committee meeting, Lady Ho Tung's farm, Sheung Shui, 2.30 p.m.  
12th Annual sports meeting of Hong Kong University Athletic Association, Pokfulam Ground, 2.30 p.m.  
1st Extra Race Meeting, Happy Valley.

## THE WEEK'S DIARY.

To-day.  
H.K.C.C. Tennis Tournament (details in sports column daily).  
Sanitary Board Meeting, 4.15 p.m.  
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.  
Dinner dance, Cafe Parisien, 8 p.m.  
Hong Kong A.D.C. present "The Last of Mrs. Cheyne," Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.  
Jascha Hefetz, Violinist, Queen's Theatre, 9.30 p.m.  
Queen's Theatre: "The General," "World Theatre," "Kreimhild's Revenge."  
Star Theatre: "The Early Bird" and "Loving Lies."  
Principal Mails:—Inward: U.S.A., etc., and Europe via Siberia (President Madison). Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Adriatic), 2.30 p.m.; Canada, U.S.A., etc., Europe via Victoria, B.C. and via Siberia (President Cleveland), 8 p.m.

Wednesday.  
5th Yearly Meeting Hong Kong Engineering and Construction Co. Ltd., St. George's Building, 11.30 a.m.  
16th Annual Meeting of Bank Canton, Ltd., No. 6, Des Voeux Road, 2.30 p.m.

H.K.C.C. Tennis Tournament (details in sports column daily).  
Tea dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy, King Edward Hotel and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.  
Association of Past and Present Commercial Students (H.K. University) annual meeting, at University Union, 5.15 p.m.  
Rugby: Annual match between H.K. Rugby Club and H.K. and S. Bank, Happy Valley, 5.30 p.m.  
Dinner dance, Cafe Parisien, 8 p.m.  
Queen's Theatre: "The General," "World Theatre," "Kreimhild's Revenge."  
Star Theatre: "The Early Bird" and "Loving Lies."  
Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.  
Principal mails:—Outward: Australia, New Zealand, etc. (Tango Maru), 9.30 a.m.

Thursday.  
43rd Yearly Meeting Hong Kong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd., St. George's Building, 11.30 a.m.  
H.K.C.C. Tennis Tournament (details in sports column daily).  
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy, and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.  
British Legion (H.K. and China Branch) annual meeting, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's, 5.15 p.m.  
Rugby: Club v. K.O.S.B., Happy Valley, 5.30 p.m.  
Dinner dance, Cafe Parisien, 8 p.m.  
H.M.S. Donce dance, Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, 8.45 p.m.; H.M.S. Victoria and Submarine's dance, Helena Mary Institute, 8.45 p.m.

Hong Kong A.D.C. present "The Last of Mrs. Cheyne," Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.  
Queen's Theatre: "Her Big Night."  
World Theatre: "The Devil's Cargo."  
Star Theatre: "The Lotus Eater" and "What Happened to Jones."

H.K.C.C. Tennis Tournament (details in sports column daily).  
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy, King Edward Hotel, and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.  
Diocesan Girls' School annual speech day. Prize Distribution by Mr. W. W. Hornell, C.I.E., M.A. (Vice-Chancellor, Hong Kong University).  
Organ Recital, St. John's Cathedral, 5.45 p.m.  
Social and Concert for H.M. Forces, Sailors' and Soldiers' Home, Arsenal Street.  
Dinner dance, Cafe Parisien, 8 p.m.

Hong Kong A.D.C. present "The Last of Mrs. Cheyne," Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.  
Queen's Theatre: "Her Big Night."  
World Theatre: "The Devil's Cargo."  
Star Theatre: "The Lotus Eater" and "What Happened to Jones."

42nd Annual meeting—A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Hong Kong Hotel, 11 a.m.  
31st Yearly meeting, The Dairy Farm, Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd., Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, noon.  
Football and Cricket: Details in Saturday's issue.

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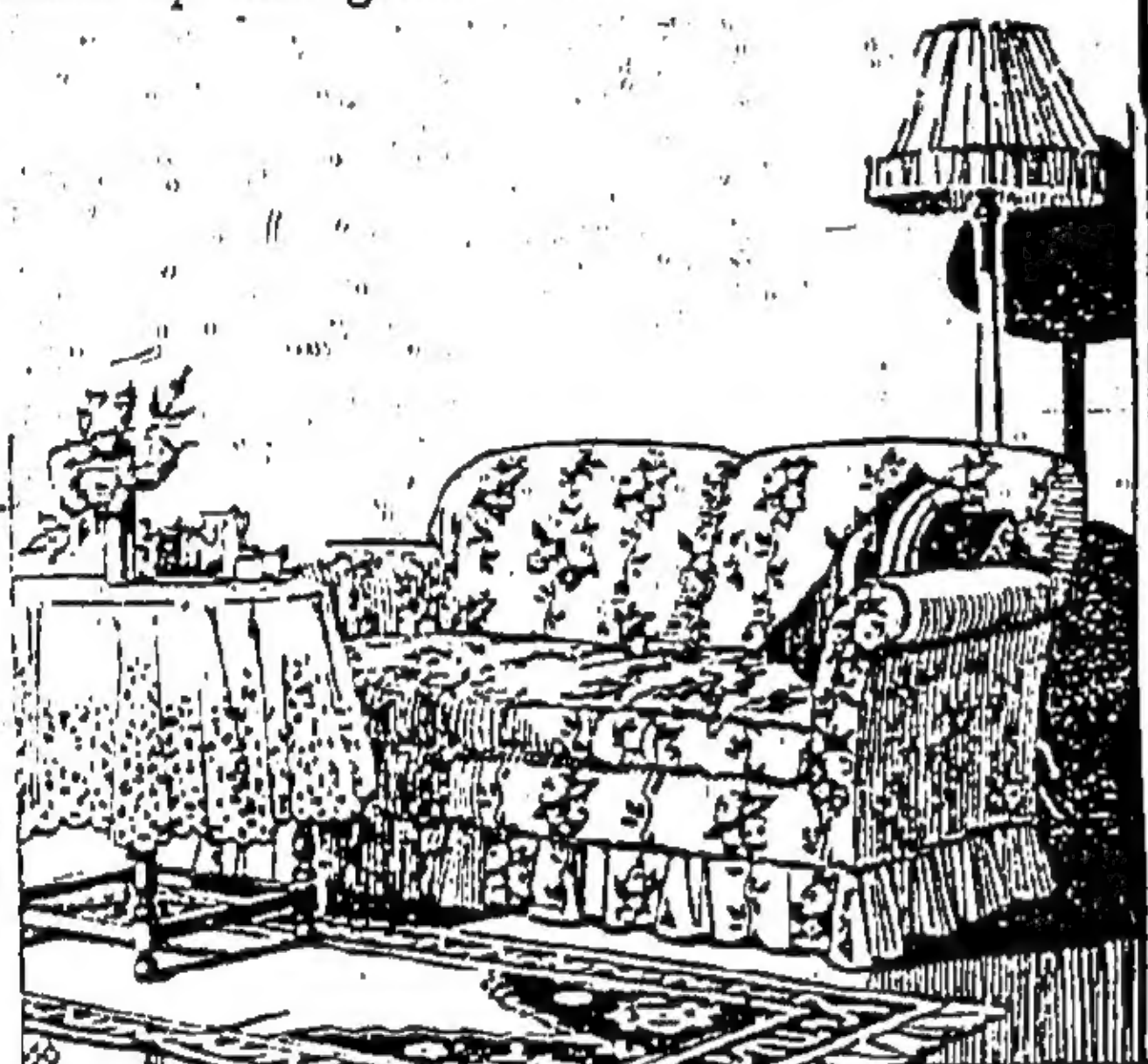
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**INTERESTING CHINESE POINT OF VIEW.**

"Both parties—militarists and radicals—are out for the spoils of office, particularly for the revenues arising from the Customs' collections. That neither party care the least for the people is best shown by the constant robberies, seizures, illegal taxes, murderings and kidnapping of the common people by the representatives of both sides. Each side seems firmly convinced that the Powers, no less than the Chinese people, can be made to yield up all and any property and rights they possess provided only they are sufficiently bludgeoned. That there is some justification for this belief on their part is evidenced by the amazing manner in which certain Powers yield up their greatest treaty rights, which rights, having mainly to do with the carrying on of trade in the country, have afforded many of us in the past a greater measure of security than any which we have been able to arrange for our own protection. During the past eighteen months, when Russian propaganda and Soviet subsidized efforts have been at their zenith, the protection afforded us in foreign settlements has been so marked that land values within them have doubled and trebled and are still rising."

Thus writes a Chinese under the title of "Mencius Junior" in a thoughtful article in the January number of *The English Review*. He gives a comprehensive review of the situation in China and his views, written entirely from the point of China's ultimate well-being, are of particular interest at this juncture. He comes irresistibly to the conclusion that Great Britain or the United States should take control of China's lines of communication in order to save the country "from the territorial aggression of Powers whose nearness to her frontiers and land-hunger make them infinitely more to be dreaded than the somewhat blundering efforts of British statesmen to maintain an open market for British trade."

"We suffer no delusions," he continues, "regarding the British efforts here, having seen the colonies she has built up, mainly with our aid, in the Straits and Hong Kong, and we recognize that, if her settlements do infringe upon our sovereignty, as theoretically undoubted they do, yet trade being a partnership affair, whilst benefiting herself in the main, she has benefited us also. We have only to visit the Tientsin British Concession to know how our banking community feel on the subject, as the increasing number of Chinese banking offices established testifies. To Europeans the efforts and actions of the Soviet representatives in China may well appear impossible, but it must be remembered that the Soviet have at their hand, not hundreds, but thousands of well-disciplined Chinese-speaking agents, who fraternize with the people as no European or Japanese can. These agents, using the out-of-work and unemployed section of the population, as well as the sorely tried and terrorized farming communities in the sections which have been under the heel of the militarists, together with their paid adherents in all the schools and colleges of the land, have managed to establish in nearly every province of China 'well-organized' radicals, which are spurred on to a feverish activity by Russian official agents."

Already Russia has effected a greater change in China and the customs, life, and outlook of the people than any other Power has accomplished, and her agents and influences are so firmly established that the childish beliefs of certain Chinese factions that have used the Soviet aspirations for their own ends, with the hope that they can discard them when necessary, are too futile to deceive anyone but the most uneducated militarists. The moderate faction in China had hoped that the trading necessities of Great Britain after the war would have made her a leader in Chinese affairs, and that she would have influenced the United States, and possibly Japan, to join her in an effort to bring peace and order out of chaos. Far from this being the case, however, Great Britain seems to be content with the situation and determined to let her Chinese trade follow that of her Turkish connection into the limbo of the past.

"The Soviet and the militarists are alike in one thing, that the bulk of their efforts are confined to the roads of communication, viz. the railways and rivers and the large population centres situated upon them. 'Now, it is abundantly proven that living conditions for Chinese are better in the Treaty Port concessions than outside them, as any reference to the tenancy rolls of these concessions will prove. Hence, if such conditions as obtain in the ports could be extended to embrace the lines of communication, the trade, prosperity, and well-being of the country would receive a tremendous impetus, and the disruptive elements would have either to abandon their malpractices or else to retire into the obscurity of the interior."

"It is quite useless for the Powers to await the invitation of the Chinese people before taking action, as the people have no means of addressing them or their representatives, and both Radicals and mili-

tarists are reaping far too rich a harvest to permit them doing anything so foolish. Whatever action is taken must come from the Powers themselves, and must be in such a form as to aid the people to build up for themselves a settled form of government suitable to their needs. For obvious reasons any scheme undertaken must be self-supporting, as none of the Powers are sufficiently idealistic to burden themselves or their nationals with any fresh commitments. It must also be one that will involve no great military occupation on the part of any one Power, and must, above all, be one that will in all things respect the integrity of the country."

"It is suggested that, if the United States or Great Britain would take the initiative in a scheme for an international occupation of the zones of communication in this country, in a somewhat similar manner, but with additional safeguards, as Japan uses in regard to the zone of the South Manchurian Railway, extending, let us say, ten miles from the centre each side of each railway line, and ten miles inland from the bank of each main navigable river, then the following results would be obtained without undue cost or commitments:

**HONG KONG STOCK  
EXCHANGE  
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.**

March 21st, 1927.	
R.K. Bank	£1,037 1/2 buy.
Do.	£215 nom.
Chartered Bank	£21 nom.
Maritime Bank	£21 nom.
Do.	£218 1/2 nom.
P. & O. Bank	£29 1/2 buy.
East Asia Bank	£74 sel.
Canton Insurance	£603 1/2 buy.
China Underwriters	£435 buy.
North China Ins.	£15 nom.
Union Insurance	£890 buy.
Yongtong Insurance	£43 nom.
China Fire Insurance	£235 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	£40 buy.
Do.	£314 ind.
Steamboats	£29 sel.
Hong Kong Tugs	£110 nom.
Indo-China (Ind.)	£20 sel.
Do.	£40 buy.
Shell Transport	£39 sel.
Star Lines	£34 buy.
Waterworks	£14 nom.
China Sugars	£32 sel.
Malayan Sugars	£31 nom.
Banquets	£133 nom.
Kailan Mining Ad.	£30 nom.
Kailan (combined)	£25 nom.
Do. (single)	£10 1/2 buy.
S'hai Explorations	£15 1/2 nom.
Shanghai Loans	£7 nom.
Do.	£10 1/2 buy.
Tranoh Mines	£17 buy.
Ural Caspian	£30 nom.
H.K. & K. Wharves	£89 buy, 102 sel.
H.K. & W. Dock	£40 nom.
Comptons	£150 nom.
New Shanghai	£54 nom.
Shanghai Docks	£100 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotel	£7 buy, 7 1/4 sel.
H. K. Lands	£314 buy.
Hong Kong Realty	£8 buy.
H.K. Territories	£31 sel.
Hampshire Estates	£30 nom.
King's Buildings	£39 nom.
Kwai Loos	£14 sel.
Kwai Cottons	£7 1/2 nom.
Orionals	£24 nom.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	£4 nom.
Do. (new)	£27 nom.
China Buses	£11 1/2 nom.
H.K. Tramways	£20 1/2 nom.
Park Trans (old)	£13 buy.
Do. (new)	£11 nom.
Singapore Traders	£11 nom.
Taxis	£1 sel.
Amusements	£17 1/2 sel.
Canton Loss	£3 nom.
Cement (combined)	£7 buy.
Do. (old)	£6 nom.
Do. (new)	£11 sel.
China (new)	£15 buy.
Do. (old)	£11 nom.
Do. (new)	£30 1/2 buy.
China Providents	£4 buy.
Construction	£230 nom.
Dairy Farms	£181 nom.
Der A Wings	£8 nom.
H.K. Electric	£25 1/2 sel.
Macao Electric	£35 nom.
H.K. Ropes (old)	£10 sel.
Do. (new)	£3 sel.
Lane Crawfords	£7 buy.
Macintoshes	£104 nom.
Sincere	£38 buy.
United Asbestos	£20 nom.
Watsons (old)	£13 nom.
Wm. Powells	£63 nom.
Telephones	£35 1/2 buy, 4 1/2 sel., buyers; sel.-sellers; sa.-sales; low.-nominal.

**EXCHANGE.**

**OPENING QUOTATIONS.**

March 21st, 1927.	
On London—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	—
Do. (new)	1/11 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	2/0 1/2
Documentary Bills	—
Parasols sight	2/0 1/2
On Paris—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1,220
Credit, 4 months sight	1,295
On New York—	
Bank Bills, on demand	47 1/2
Credit, at 60 days sight	49 1/2
On Bombay—	
Telegraphic Transfer	152
Bank Bills, on demand	—
On Calcutta—	
Telegraphic Transfer	139
Bank Bills, on demand	—
On Shanghai—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days sight	nom.
On Yokohama—On demand	97 1/2
On Manila—On demand	95 1/2
On Singapore—On demand	92 1/2
On Batavia—On demand	119 1/2
On Haiphong—On demand	nom.
On Saigon—On demand	94 1/2
On Hankow—On demand	94 1/2
Soviet Bank's Buying rate	99.80
Gold Leds, 100 fine, per tael	—
Bar Silver, per oz.	85 9/16

"It is useless to stand aside and tell us to settle our own affairs, when we have more than a million and a half armed men living upon us, torturing, murdering, burning, robbing, and devastating the country, and as we are unarmed and too poor to buy food, let alone arms, how shall we defend ourselves from the Soviet who march so closely on our borders or help ourselves in the face of the military terrorism?"

"Japan no less than Russia is capable of compelling us to acknowledge her supremacy, and her actions in supporting a section of the militarists in eliminating other interests in China than her own, is as damaging to her prestige in Europe and America as in China. If she wishes to reinstate herself in the eyes of China, she will not hesitate to join such a Commission, and to give us of her best in building up a strong and united country which shall be able to defend its own borders and interests and take its place in the world as a self-supporting member of the family of nations."

(Continued on next column.)



THERE is no worry or anxiety in feeding baby healthfully and happily, even in a tropical climate, when Glaxo is used as baby's food.

Glaxo is the food that has been used to rear the children in five Royal Nurseries. Court Physicians see that Royal Babies have the best and most nourishing food—that is why Glaxo has been chosen.

Give your baby Glaxo, and watch the difference after a few days; see how restfully he sleeps, how contented he is and how steadily he increases in weight. Ask your Doctor!

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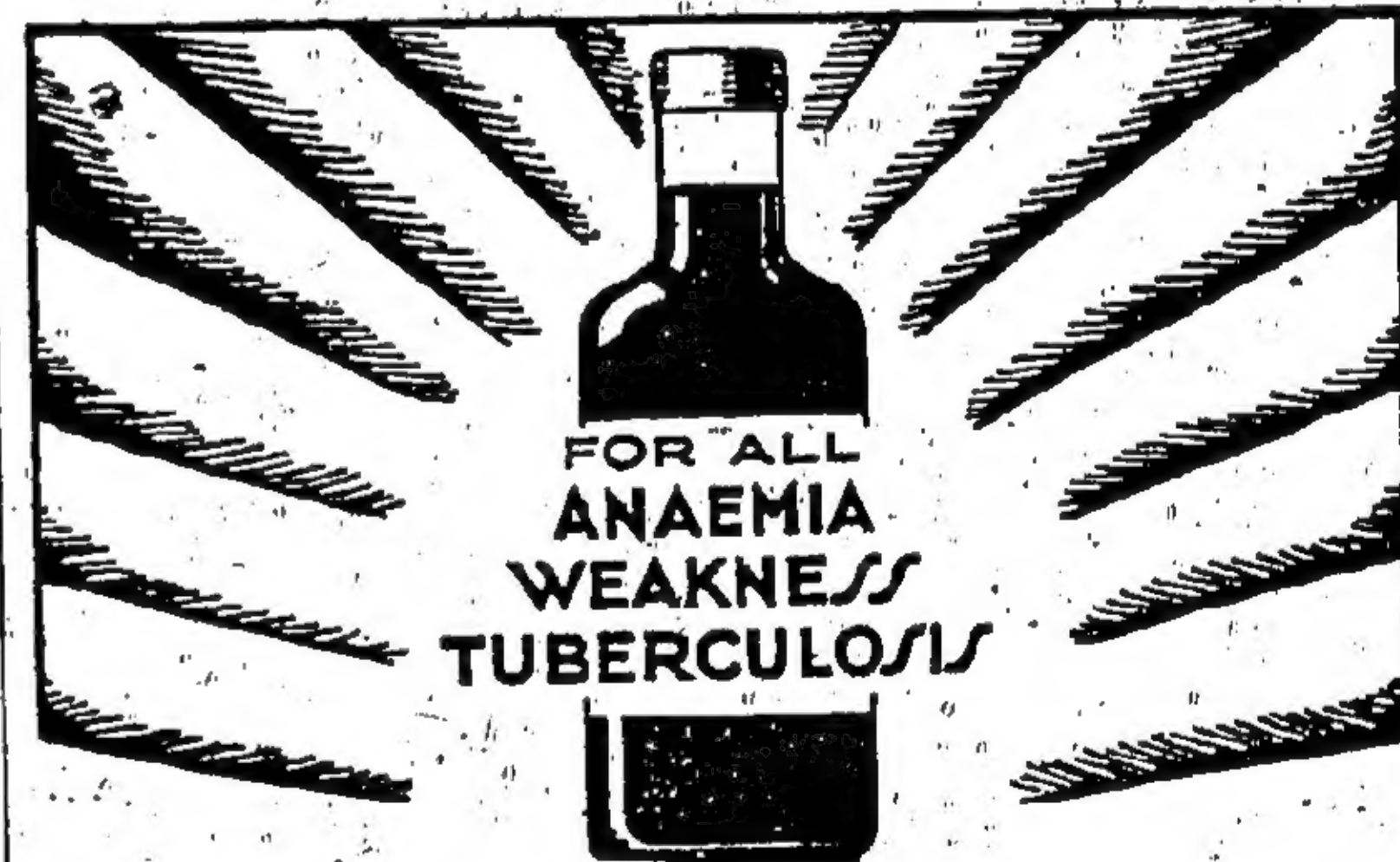
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and prevent dangerous infectious diseases by taking Formamint. Give Formamint to your family too. It will destroy the germs in mouth and throat before they can do any harm.

**FORMAMINT**  
The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet.



FOR ALL  
ANAEMIA  
WEAKNESS  
TUBERCULOSIS

**CURE YOURSELF  
BY THE MOST RECENT DISCOVERY:**

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**HEMOSTYL**

A FRENCH PRODUCT, ALREADY RECOMMENDED BY 150,000 DOCTORS, THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. THE TASTE IS VERY AGREEABLE. PARTICULARLY RECOMMENDED FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN A RUN-DOWN CONDITION.

— CURE ASSURED —

**EXCHANGE RATES.**

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.] RUGBY, March 20th.	
Paris	124
Brussels	12 1/2
Amsterdam	12 1/2
Berlin	30 1/2
Copenhagen	18 1/2
Vienna	34 1/2
Helsingfors	192 1/2
Lisbon	233 1/2
Bucharest	815
Bombay	1/8 13/16

Hong Kong	1/11 1/2
New York	4.35 9/16
Geneva	25.94
Milan	105.90
Stockholm	18.14
Oslo	18.57
Prague	164
Madrid	27.81 1/2
Athens	278
Rio	5 55/64
Shanghai	2/15
Kobe	2/16
Silver (spot)	25 9/16
Silver (forward)	25 9/16



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"THE CORDAGE YOU CAN TRUST."

MARINE ROPE ESTABLISHED 1854 ROPES OF ALL SIZES FOR ALL PURPOSES

TRANSMISSION OF POWER ROPE MADE FROM PURE MANILA HEMP

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### "THE LAST OF MRS. CHEYNEY"

#### NEXT PERFORMANCES

Thursday 24th, Friday 25th & Saturday 26th.

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A Modern Factory fitted with the most  
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### MERCERISED & COTTON SOCKS

which are made in this Factory, are  
in the highest favour amongst all  
Import Firms who appreciate that

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Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in diseases arising from impure blood. It searches out and expels from the vital current every lurking trace of poisonous matter, curing blood and skin diseases, scrofulous and glandular swellings, bad legs, abscesses, ulcers, eczema, gout, rheumatism, gonorrhea or Derbyshire Neck, etc. It improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

### VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

For Nervous Breakdown and Chronic Weakness.

VETARZO REGULATORS. Safe and Reliable.

English Price 2s. (either remedy). The VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSWOLD, N.W.8, London, Eng. Unprincipled Dealers may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it. Insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp. Sold by LEADING CASH CHEMISTS.

## LAWN TENNIS.

"SAMMY" GREEN BEATEN.  
TOURNAMENT PLAY IN FULL SWING.

Of the many matches played yesterday, the most interesting was that between S. E. Green, ex-Singles Champion of the Colony, and I. M. Razack, which resulted in the surprising defeat of the former by three sets to one in the Open Singles Championship of the Colony. Green certainly demonstrated that he was the better and more experienced player. Playing from the base line, as he always does, he kept his young opponent running from one side of the court to the other, beating him very often by side line drives. He won the first set more comfortably than the score would suggest, but thereafter failed to play consistently enough to beat his young opponent with whom he appeared to trifle with the usual result. Razack, played a serious game throughout and worked hard for his points. He stuck to it determinedly against Green's aggressive play and his gameness, coupled with some careless play by Green turned the decision in his favour in the last three sets.

Another match that attracted a good deal of attention that between Col. Russell Brown and T. Ema in the same event. The Military man finally showed superior generalship and was always on the "offensive." His sliced shots were very effective and he often followed them up to the net to kill. The Japanese stayed throughout at the base line and put up a very sound defence. His back hand was particularly safe, but his returns were much too weak to win many points. Col. Russell Brown won by three sets to one.

H. D. and S. A. Rummah holders of the Doubles Championship for 1925 and 1926, played their first match and were opposed to Lloyd and Nowers on the principal court. The game was watched by a good number of spectators who were particularly interested to see what form the champions would show. The Rummahs won, as expected, without being extended, but will have to improve their play to retain the championship.

Sessa and Evans had the better of Crook and Evans in the second round of the Open Doubles and won by three sets to one. The Portuguese pair were faster and combined better.

In other match in the Open Singles, Trambitzky disposed of Remedios, a promising young player, in straight sets, while Henderson and Dr. D. J. Valentine who replayed their tie in the Club Singles again won not come to a decision. They will make another attempt next Tuesday.

Yesterday's results were as follows:—

#### Open Singles.

1st Round:—I. M. Razack beat S. E. Green, 4-6, 6-2, 9-7, 6-4.  
2nd Round:—Col. Russell Brown beat T. Ema, 6-1, 4-6, 6-1, 6-3; N. Trambitzky beat F. J. Remedios, 6-4, 6-0, 6-4.

#### Open Doubles.

1st Round:—H. D. and S. A. Rummah beat L. M. S. Lloyd and W. A. Nowers, 6-4, 6-0, 6-2.  
2nd Round:—E. de Souza and F. Prata beat N. Evans and A. H. Crook, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3, 6-2.

#### Handicap Singles "A."

H. J. Armstrong (rec. 4/6) beat A. B. Raworth (owe 4/6), 6-1, 6-2; H. R. Remington (rec. 15/1) beat E. Grimble (rec. 2/8), 6-1, 6-2; R. K. Valentine (rec. 4/8) beat Capt. Larkcomb (rec. 1/8), 6-2, 6-4. The match between the brothers Raworth and Humphreys fixed for to-day has been postponed. The list for to-day follows:—

#### To-day's Matches.

Open Singles:—Rev. F. P. W. Alexander v. M. W. Lo, Ng Sze Kwong v. Major Stevenson.  
Open Doubles:—S. A. Hussain and S. S. Hussain, J. W. Leonard and N. Trambitzky.

Handicap Doubles:—R. L. Moncrieff and W. Lo (rec. 15/1) v. Major C. Willson and N. L. Smith (Se. 1); W. B. Cornaby and A. Piercy (rec. 1/8) v. A. H. Crook and Dr. J. R. Craig (rec. 1/8); E. J. R. Mitchell and W. Hyde (owe 1/8) v. N. J. Perrin and W. A. Wright (rec. 15).

Mixed Doubles:—Miss Bird and L. M. S. Lloyd (rec. 15/1) v. Mr. and Mrs. Stark (rec. 5/6).

## HONG KONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

### ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Hong Kong Lawn Tennis Association will be held on Monday next, the 29th inst., at the Hong Kong Cricket Club pavilion at 5.30 p.m. It is hoped that all Clubs engaged in the League last year will be represented.

Last year, it will be remembered were three divisions in the League and the Chinese Recreation Club set up an enviable record by winning in all three. Seven teams competed in the "A" Division last season, eleven in the "B" and six in the "C." It is probable that the Nippon Club will enter a representative team.

## CRICKET.

### LEAGUE RECORDS SUMMARISED.

#### KOWLOON C.C. AND CIVIL SERVICE C.C.

The Kowloon Cricket Club and Civil Service Cricket Club have concluded their League matches in the first division and the following lists show their respective records for the season:—

Kowloon C.C.			
P.	W.	L.	D. Pts.
8	7	1	22
Runs.			
Opponents.	For.	Agst.	Results.
Craigengower	178	91	Won.
University	183	89	Won.
Chinese R.C.	178	128	Won.
Royal Navy	204	128	Won.
Civil Service	142	132	Won.
Indians R.C.	175	45	Won.
Royal Artillery	160	89	Won.
K.O.S.B.	84	130	Lost.
H.K.C.C.	99	174	Drawn.

Best Batting Averages.			
K. R. Macaskill	52.50		
F. Goodwin	48.00		
Capt. Bevis	36.66		
A. W. Ramsey	30.63		
W. Brace	28.37		
Capt. Morris	22.50		

Best Bowling Averages.			
F. Goodwin	255 runs for 29 wickets.	Average: 8.78.	
J. C. Lynn	243 runs for 20 wickets.	Average: 12.25.	

N.B.—Goodwin took 4 wickets with 1 consecutive balls in match against Chinese R.C.

Civil Service.			
P.	W.	L.	D. Pts.
9	3	1	5 14
Runs.			

Opponents.	For.	Agst.	Results.
Royal Artillery	179	43	Won.
Craigengower	145	93	Won.
Chinese R.C.	175	86	Won.
Kowloon C.C.	128	142	Lost.
Indians R.C.	170	112	Drawn.
University	193	178	Drawn.
Royal Navy	245	191	Drawn.
K.O.S.B.	208	187	Drawn.
H.K.C.C.	162	159	Drawn.

Best Batting Averages.			
G. R. Sayer	50.75		
E. C. Fincher	42.00		
F. J. Ling	36.50		
B. D. Evans	22.40		
F. J. de Rome	22.33		
F. Baker	21.80		
A. E. Wood	20.37		

Best Bowling Averages.			
E. W. Hamilton	155 runs for 19 wickets.	Average: 12.91.	
F. J. Ling	237 runs for 15 wickets.	Average: 16.46.	

—Excluding figures for match against R.E. and Signals.

N.B.—G. R. Sayer scored 118 runs against Royal Navy.

#### LEAGUE CHAMPIONS, v. REST.

For the match between the League Champion (Kowloon Cricket Club) and the Rest to be played on the Hong Kong Cricket Club ground on Saturday, the following have been selected to represent the Rest:—G. R. Sayer, captain (Civil Service), A. W. Hayward (H.K.C.C.), H. Owen Hughes (H.K.C.C.), F. J. Ling (C.S.C.C.), E. C. Fincher (C.S.C.C.), Captain Dobbie (K.O.S.B.), Lieut. Comdr. Beatty (R.N.V.), S. A. Ismail (I.R.C.), F. Yoon (C.R.C.), and Lt. Wright (H.A.).

#### GOLF.

#### SEMI-FINALS OF MEN'S FOURSOMES.

The semi-finals of the Men's Foursomes were played at Fanling during the week-end, resulting as under:—T. L. Christie (6) and D. J. Gil-mour (14) beat T. D. E. Pendered (3) and W. A. Butterfield (10) by 3 and 1.  
Capt. E. W. Morris (6) and D. G. Bruce (10) beat T. Ramsay (14) and C. D. Lambert (18) by 2 and 1.

#### RUGBY.

#### CLUB DEFEAT THE BORDER REGIMENT.

After a hard tussle, the Club XV. defeated a team from the Border Regiment at Happy Valley yesterday evening. The final score was 5-3 in favour of the Club. Lammett was the scorer for the home team and O'Brien for the Border Regt. The Club's line up was as follows:—Armstrong, Birtchard, Garrard, Coulson and Lammett; McKay and Wales; Millar, Foster, Akehurst, Treys, M. Smith, Beveridge, Stephenson and Lee.

#### FRIGHTFUL CRIME AT IPOH.

A mixed marriage between a Pathan and a Chinese woman was apparently the motive for a terrible crime near Batu Gajah where on Monday night, both were done to death by decapitation by persons unknown.

The Pathan was waylaid on returning from a mosque and his head was chopped off while his wife's head was found severed in a mining hut where she lived at Siputeh.—*Strait Times.*

## MESSRS. WM. POWELL'S RANSACKED.

### BURGLARY ON SATURDAY NIGHT.

Until stock-taking, which is now in progress, has been completed, an estimate of the things stolen from Messrs. William Powell's shop on Saturday night cannot be made. The thieves, who were obviously disturbed while at work, escaped, and so far have not been arrested.

Things stolen included hats, shoes and furs, and when the discovery was made, some articles done up in bundles for removal were found. Mr. W. S. Drake discovered the robbery when he visited the shop on Sunday. He tried to enter by the front door but after unlocking it found that it was bolted on the inside. This struck Mr. Drake as unusual but concluding that the door had been bolted by another member of the staff, who had gone in before him, he knocked repeatedly. Not receiving any reply, Mr. Drake forced the door.

Inside he found the shop in confusion. Collar boxes and their contents were strewn all over the floor in the gentlemen's department, while in the ladies' department dresses and other feminine wear had been thrown about the floor. A safe in the office upstairs was left intact.

Later it was found that the thieves had got in by the lavatory door, opening into the furnishing department at the side of the building overlooking a lane bounded by the Bank of East Asia. Entry from the street had been effected by breaking two small windows on the lane side of the lavatory.

### UNWANTED VISITOR TO BARRACKS.

#### CHINESE WOMAN WARNED AND FINED.

Charged with entering Wellington Barracks without permission, a Chinese woman, named Wat See Chi, appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

The defendant, who was in European dress, said that she was chased by two British bluejackets and that she dodged into the barracks. A Provost Sergeant who was at duty on Seven and Sixpenny hill said he had set a special watch for her. He first saw defendant approach the guard and after speaking for about three or four minutes, the woman entered. He found the woman in the guard room.

Inspector Blackman reminded his Worship that the same woman had been up before him on September 7th last but, owing to a misunderstanding, his Worship had discharged her on that occasion.

Mr. Lindsell: Has she any money?  
Inspector Blackman: None at all, your Worship.  
Mr. Lindsell (to defendant): If you do this sort of thing, you will be fined very heavily. This time you are fined \$10 or 14 days.

### ROULETTE FOR CIGARETTES.

#### HAWKERS INGENIOUS GAME CUT SHORT.

Selling "bad" cigarettes is a hard job, but a hawker, after deep thought rigged out a "roulette wheel." It only consisted of a cross bar revolving on a suspended pivot but he shouted out to all passers-by to come and try their luck. Anyone could place a cent on a certain number; the wheel would be turned and if the stick rested on that number, the lucky winner would be given a packet of his "best" cigarettes.

Things went on very well, he was reaping a rich harvest and his cash box totalled \$8 when the crash came. The Police interfered on the ground that the whole scheme was a gamble and as such was against the regulations of the Colony.

The artful hawker was taken before the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, and Mr. W. Schofield ordered him to pay a fine of \$8 and the money which was found on him was confiscated.

### PROFESSOR LANGSNER AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

#### ACCUSED OF ARMS SMUGGLING.

The Manila Bulletin of last Thursday stated that Professor Maximilian Langsner, M.L.L.C., the hypnotist and telepathist, was arrested at noon on the previous day on a charge of smuggling firearms into the Philippine Islands. Chief John Nevins, head of the secret service, made the arrest.

Professor Langsner was in his room at the Manila Hotel when the arrest was made. When first approached by the secret service men, he denied owning any firearms. A search revealed two revolvers and a large box of ammunition.

The guns, ammunition and Professor Langsner were taken to secret service headquarters. Later Langsner was brought before Municipal Court where he was released on Pecos, 100 bail.

TO-DAY, at  
2.30, 5.10, 7.15

QUEEN'S

HEIFETZ  
at 9.30 p.m.

## BUSTER KEATON

in  
His Most Hilarious Dramatic Comedy

## THE GENERAL

WORLD

2.30, 5.15, 7.15, 9.20

## REVENGE of KRIEMHILD

The Second Nibelung Film

Orchestra at 5.15 & 9.15 Only.

## STAR

TO-DAY, 2.30 to 11.15 p.m.

## JOHNNY HINES

## THE EARLY BIRD

## MONTE BLUE

## LOVING LIES

## QUEEN'S THEATRE

TO-DAY ONLY at 9.30 p.m.

## A. STROK

Presents

## HEIFETZ

World's Greatest Violinist

M. ACHRON at the Piano.

Booking at Moutrie's for \$6, \$4.00 Seats

\$3 and \$1.50 at the Doors.

## MANILA GAS COMPANY SOLD.

### BOUGHT UP BY PHILADELPHIA COMPANY.

The Manila Gas Company, which up to now has been owned by Swiss capitalists, was recently sold to the United Utilities and Service Corporation of Philadelphia, says the Manila Times.

All stock of the company, which was formerly held by the General Finance Corporation of Zurich, Switzerland, thus becomes the property of an American concern. The deal was arranged some time ago, and an application for transfer of the stock has been filed with the commission here.

The purchase price could not be learned. The Gas Company is capitalized at P.1,500,000, with bonds.

The United Utilities and Service Company is incorporated under the laws of Maryland, but has its principal office in Philadelphia. Names of its directors and principal stockholders are not known in Manila. The Gas Company was incorporated locally in 1912.

## UNDER-THE-SEA PLANES.

### WINGS THAT FOLD AS BODY SLIPS INTO TUBE.

The first seaplane able to be converted into a submarine, has alighted on the Seine near Paris, says the Exchange.

The wings of the plane fold back, and the whole body can disappear into a steel tube, hermetically sealed, when the machine is "to submerge."

Like America, France has, for some time past, been experimenting with small seaplanes suitable for carrying on board submarines. A successful type of small French seaplane has now apparently been evolved, and its arrival on the Seine seems to have been the cause of confusing this "plane" with the actual submarine in which it is carried.

It would obviously be impossible to design an seaplane light enough to fly yet capable of withstanding the great pressure of submarine maneuvering, apart from other considerations, such as motive power.

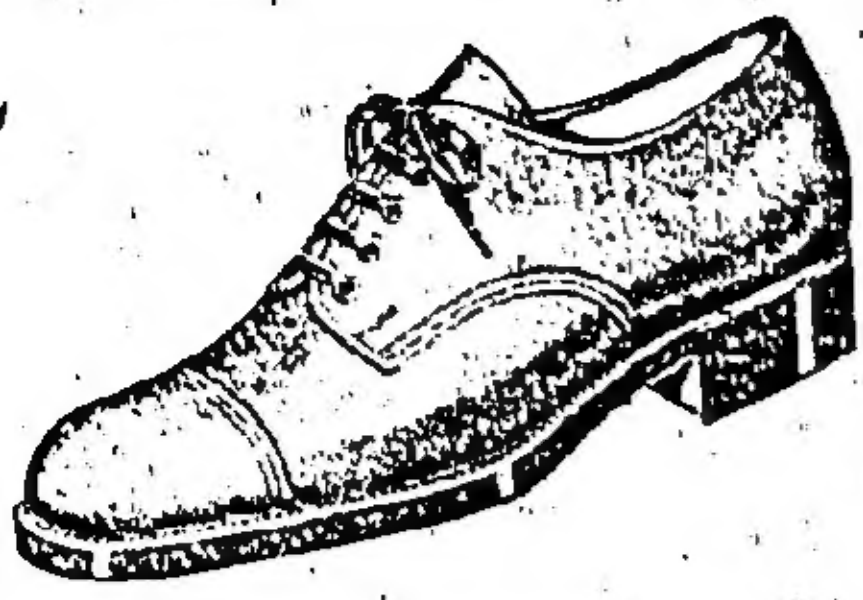
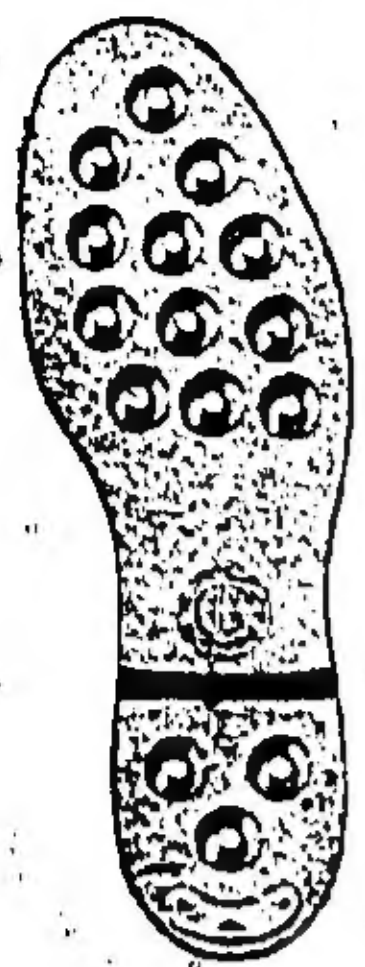
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Beginning from March 4th.**

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## RACING NOTES.

[By RAPIER.]

### EXTRA RACE MEETING.

The entries for the above meeting to be held on Saturday next are as follows:—

1st and 3rd Races—Happy Valley Handicap—A and "B" Class: Six furlongs.

Mr. Dynasty's King of Troy, King of the Plains, Spotted Sand, and King Alan; Messrs. Dyer and Beith's Tangle, Grey Morn, Total Abstinence, Rechabite, Loch Rannoch, and Loch Tummel; Mrs. Dyer's Yorks; Mr. H. C. Macnamara's Soapy Sponge (late The Ghoul); Mrs. R. M. Austin's Grey Streak; Mr. R. M. Austin's Home Call and Grey Knight; Mr. Ho Kom Tong's Kom Tong Hall; Mr. H. P. White's Salvo; Mrs. Priestley's Grande del Norte and Espoir; Mr. Eve's Misty Eve, Bright Eve, and Battle Eve; Messrs. Hall and Shenton's The Gobbler; The Gomeril, The Gezer, The Gnome, and The Griz; Dr. J. C. Macgown's Sun-September; Mrs. R. J. Paterson's The Regent, Dobbin, and Ukelele; Mr. W. T. Shenton's Sand Piper and Southampton; Messrs. Stanton and Reidy's San Diego; Mrs. Bernard's Barley Grass; Mr. D. U. N. Dows's Spectre (late The Ghost).

2nd Race—March Stakes: Five Furlongs.

Mr. Dynasty's King Alan; Messrs. Dyer and Beith's Lochaber; Mrs. Dyer's Yorks; Mrs. R. M. Austin's Pottenbush; Mr. R. M. Austin's Fire Call; Messrs. Comyn and Bell's Borderer; Mr. Eve's Festive Eve; Messrs. Tester and Abraham's Bing Roy; Mr. Lighthouse's Sugar Leaf; Mr. Seth's Perversity; Mrs. R. J. Paterson's Scooter; Mr. C. B. Brown's Furze-field (late Smoke Call); Mr. Topside's Mountain Fox.

4th Race—First Aggregate Stakes: One Mile.

Mr. Dynasty's King of the Plains and King of Troy; Messrs. Dyer and Beith's Grey Morn and Total Abstinence; Mr. R. M. Austin's Brigade Call; Mr. Eve's Misty Eve; Messrs. Tester and Abraham's Attaboy; Messrs. Hall and Shenton's Saligita and The Gobbler; Mr. R. J. Paterson's September; Mrs. R. J. Paterson's Ukelele; Messrs. Stanton and Reidy's San Diego.

6th Race—Aberdeen Plate: Mile.

Mr. H. C. Macnamara's Soapy Sponge (late The Ghoul); Mr. H. P. White's Salvo; Mrs. Priestley's Espoir; Mr. Eve's Bright Eve; Mr. K.H. Laceda II.; Messrs. Forbes and Collingwood's Shady Joe; Mr. R. J. Paterson's August; Mr. W. T. Shenton's Southampton; Mr. D. U. N. Dows's Spectre (late The Ghost).

7th Race—Stanley Stakes: One Mile.

Messrs. Dyer and Beith's Tangle, Loch Tummel, and Lochaber; Mrs. Dyer's Yorks; Mr. G. W. Sewell's Cicer; Mrs. R. M. Austin's Pottenbush; Mr. Ho Kom Tong's Kom Tong Hall; Messrs. Comyn and Bell's Borderer; Mr. Eve's Festive Eve; Messrs. Tester and Abraham's Bing Roy; Messrs. Hall and Shenton's The Gobbler; Mr. E. L. Sim's Huchera; Mrs. R. J. Paterson's Skidoo and Scooter; Mr. C. B. Brown's Furze-field (late Smoke Call); Mr. Topside's Mountain Fox.

8th and 9th Races—Wanchai Handicap—"B" and "A" Class: 1 1/4 Miles.

Mr. Dynasty's King of Troy, King of the Plains, and Spotted Sand; Messrs. Dyer and Beith's Grey Morn; Total Abstinence; Loch Rannoch, Tangle, Loch Tummel, and Rechabite; Mrs. Dyer's Yorks; Mr. R. M. Austin's Brigade Call and Grey Knight; Mr. H. P. White's Salvo; Mrs. Priestley's Espoir; Mr. Eve's Misty Eve, Bright Eve, and Battle Eve; Messrs. Tester and Abraham's Attaboy; Messrs. Hall and Shenton's The Gomeril, The Gezer, The Gnome, and The Gobbler; Dr. J. C. Macgown's Sunburst Rose; Mr. Seth's Perversity; Mrs. R. J. Paterson's Dobbin and Ukelele; Mrs. Stanton and Reidy's San Diego; Mr. C. B. Brown's Furze-field (late Smoke Call); Mr. J. B. A. Hankey's Saracen; Mrs. Bernard's Barley Grass; Mr. D. U. N. Dows's Spectre (late The Ghost).

## KWANTI STEEPCHASE MEETING.

The programme for the above meeting to be held on April 9th is given below. Entries close at 13 noon on the 28th instant and should be sent to Mr. A. H. Potts.

The Maiden Plate: 7 furlongs.

For China ponies that have started twice at Kwanti Steepchases and not won. Weight for inches as per scale. Placed ponies 3 lbs. penalty, entrance fee \$5. Winner \$50, 2nd \$20 and 3rd \$10.

The Easter Handicap: 1 1/4 miles.

For China ponies. Entrance fee \$5. Winner \$50, 2nd \$20 and 3rd \$10.

The Fanning National: 2 miles.

For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Non-winners that have started at Kwanti allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. Winner \$50, 2nd \$20 and 3rd \$10.

(Continued in next column.)

## KOWLOON GOLF CLUB.

### THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

SATISFACTORY POSITION RECORDED.

MANY IMPROVEMENTS ACCOMPLISHED AND PLANNED.

Improvements that have already been carried out to course and clubhouse, etc., plans for the future, and a satisfactory financial position, were matters of interest referred to at the third annual general meeting of the Kowloon Golf Club held last evening in the Lecture Room of the European Y.M.C.A., Kowloon.

Mr. E. Cook (President) was in the chair, and was supported by Mr. V. C. Labrum (Vice-President), Mr. J. D. Thomson (Captain of the Club), Mr. I. H. Trevor and Mr. A. W. Roberts (members of the Committee) and Mr. E. W. Altree (Hon. Treasurer).

Proposing the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, which have previously been published, the President said that he was pleased to see that during his absence a number of improvements to the course and to the Club House had been carried out. He particularly referred to the extensions to the clubhouse and the building of a caddy shelter. All improvements had been done admirably and with credit to all concerned. The course had had certain improvements carried out, and at the last Committee meeting alterations to the subsidiary greens were approved, and the Committee had more or less committed themselves to trial drainage schemes, which would eliminate the transverse drains. In a short time, with the approval of the members, the Committee would be able to proceed with the schemes, and they would not be troubled again with the cross drains.

Referring to the financial position of the Club, there is a credit balance of \$2,343.93, including profit of \$1,072.11 for the year—the President said it was most satisfactory, and reflected credit on all responsible for the management of the Club's finances, and especially the Hon. Treasurer. The incoming Committee would be able to continue the policy of the past, namely to continue to improve the course, but at the same time keep a check on the expenditure, and to go on redeeming debentures. When the Club was able to stand on its own feet, instead of having to pay interest they would be able to carry out further improvements.

Continuing, the President said that the military authorities had been most considerate, especially the two Hong Kong regiments, the King's Own Scottish Borderers and the 5/2nd Punjab Regiment, in the matter of giving notice of firing practices. They had also received assistance from military, other officials and private persons whose duties encompassed their small concern.

The financial position, concluded the President, was before them, but the work of preparing and keeping the finances straight was hidden from them, and he thought thanks were due for the attention given to the finances by the Hon. Treasurer, Hon. Secretary, to Messrs. S. T. Butlin and S. Jordain, for voluntarily auditing the accounts, and to the Committee for the hard work they had put in in unselfish service for the Club.

Mr. W. J. Carroll having seconded the report and accounts as presented, were passed unanimously.

More Matches Wanted.

Officers for the ensuing year were appointed as under:—

President, Mr. E. Cook (re-elected); Vice-President, Mr. V. C. Labrum (re-elected); Captain, Mr. D. Thomson (re-elected); Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. O. McLaggan (re-elected); Hon. Treasurer, Mr. E. W. Altree (re-elected); Committee, Messrs. W. Paterson, S. Jordain, A. W. Roberts, I. B. Trevor and J. C. Long.

Election of Officers.

Mr. W. J. Carroll suggested that more matches than hitherto be arranged by the Committee in future.

Mr. Thomson (Captain of the Club) replied that certain matches were in course of being arranged.

The President said that he was sure that the new Committee would be only too pleased to do all that they could in this respect to meet the wishes of members.

Votes of thanks to Mr. J. H. Hunt (Secretary of the Y.M.C.A.) for the loan of the Lecture Room, and to the President, Officers and outgoing Committee for their past services concluded the meeting.

see \$10. Winner a cup, 2nd \$25 and 3rd \$15.

The April Stakes: 2 miles.

For China ponies that have regularly hunted with the Fanning foxhounds season 1926-1927. Weight for inches as per scale. Previous winners at Kwanti 5 lbs. penalty. Entrance \$5. Winner \$50, 2nd \$20 and 3rd \$10.

Consolation Race: 7 furlongs.

For all China ponies that have started and not won at a meeting. Catch weight. Post entries \$5. Winner \$50, 2nd \$20 and 3rd \$10.

## ROBBED A NUNNERY.

MASKED AND ARMED  
ROBBERS.

CONVICTED AT THE  
CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SEVERE SENTENCES.

On the evening of January 27th three men wearing masks broke into a longly nunnery at Lantau Island, attacked two nuns and stole blankets and other articles when they found that there was no money to be obtained. Later the same night they broke into a contractor's matted, on an upper plateau, wounded the contractor during the struggle with a dagger, and then articles.

A sequel to these robberies took place at the Criminal Sessions yesterday, when before the acting Chief Justice (Mr. Justice J. R. Wood) three Chinese were charged on three counts.

The first charge was of committing a robbery at a nunnery and stealing blankets, scarfs, a thermos flask, a gown, and ten pounds of rice. They were alternatively charged with receiving the articles, and further charged with committing robbery at a contractor's matted on Lan Tau, and with stealing two watches, and \$334 in money. Both robberies are alleged to have occurred on the same evening, January 27th.

The prisoners denied the charges. The Hon. Sir Joseph Kemp, K.C., presented for the Crown. Sir Joseph Kemp said the first robbery took place at the nunnery, which was at a height of about 1,500 feet, and the second occurred further east of the peak of the island, the matted being at a height of 2,500 feet. That would mean that after committing the first robbery, the men would have to descend into Tung Chung village, and climb up again to the contractor's matted, which would take them between three and four hours. The robbers visited the nunnery at six o'clock in the evening, and the matted at eleven o'clock.

With regard to the first robbery, two nuns would say that the men first asked for rice, and when they entered it was seen that one had a knife and demanded money. They searched the place and left after about an hour, taking with them the articles mentioned in the charge. The nuns were not able to identify the men.

The Second Robbery.

Later the same evening three men entered the house of the contractor who lived near the sites on the upper plateau and, on the contractor awakening, a struggle ensued in the course of which he was wounded with a dagger. He was then bound and gagged. The three men wore masks.

The alarm was given shortly after the men had decamped with over \$300 in money and other articles. The contractor's son ran to a house nearby where there were foks and on the hillside and found three men on one of the paths. One of the men was carrying a bundle in which articles were found which had been stolen from the nunnery an hour or two previously.

They were taken back to the contractor's house and themselves tied up until the police came. On the way there, one of the men ran away but was re-taken.

In statements to the Police the men said that they were on their way to "cullowers" (the time was midnight). One of the men said that he knew there was a man armed with a dagger amongst them.

Evidence was called, the nuns attesting that they could recognise no one, it being dark at the time of the robbery. The contractor also said that he could not recognise any of the men owing to their wearing masks.

Further evidence was called for the prosecution in the afternoon, and afterwards the prisoners' statements were read out, as made to the police when first charged.

Conspiracy Alleged.

Each man totally denied being connected with the robbery, or of receiving stolen goods. They stated that they were going up the hillside to pick flowers in connection with the approach of Chinese New Year. They alleged that it was a conspiracy against them and that the blame for the robberies were fastened on to them by the men who caught them during the night in question.

His Lordship, after summing up, directed the jury to return a verdict of "not guilty" in respect of the charge of receiving against the men.

After a short retirement, the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty" in respect of each charge of robbery against the three prisoners.

His Lordship concurred with the verdict, and sentenced the first two prisoners, who were aged 30 years and 31 years, respectively, to six years hard labour on each count of robbery, the sentences to run concurrently. With regard to the third prisoner, in view of his age being only 16 years, His Lordship sentenced him to one year's imprisonment, with hard labour, on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

# 100% VALUE FOR MONEY MOUTRIE PIANOS.

## MR. "REGULAR LIAR" IN PRISON FOR FOOTBALL ROWDIES.

PLAUSIBLE YOUNG SCAMP SENTENCED.

THE INTERPRETER AND A DEAF WITNESS.

With a broad smile and a nonchalance that would have done credit to a professional actor, a Chinese youth told Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday that the can of oil which he was accused of stealing was bought from a man called "Regular Liar," the Chinese term being *Ha Pa*. Literally it meant "paper jaw," and any man who could not speak the truth or allowed his jaw to wag at every blow of the wind is thus named.

A Chinese detective said that he saw this plausible young man on a ricksha with the lubricant on the foot-board. Suspecting the man, he stopped his ricksha and put a few pointed questions. The oil he carried did not help to smooth his tongue a bit, and he was unable to give a very satisfactory account of himself. He was marched to Police headquarters, and there he also failed to satisfy the curiosity of the Inspector on duty, who ordered the Chinese detective to go along with the young man and find out where the oil came from.

The detective was taken to a certain part of Kennedy Town, and, noticing some oil stains on the road, he was able to trace it straight to the Po King Tai godown. The youth was asked if the oil came from that storehouse and he nodded.

Could Not Be a Bigger Liar.

The Magistrate then asked the defendant if he had not stolen the oil, how could he say that the lubricant came from that quarter.

The youth, not to be outdone said: "Why, I also saw the trail of the oil leading to the godown and as I also recognised the foot marks of my friend 'Regular Liar,' I rightly came to the conclusion that that must be the place where the oil was obtained." Everyone in the Court laughed but, needless to say, he did not convince the Magistrate.

The Magistrate agreed that defendant was a clever young scamp, and suggested that "Regular Liar" might have been his prisoner's *unbrigue*. "For certainly," the Magistrate said, "There could not be a bigger liar than yourself."

The youth, then protested that he had paid \$3.50 for the can. The Inspector replied that when the man was brought to the Station, he had only eleven copper cents on him. The youth answered that he had altogether \$3.60 with him on that day and reiterated that he paid \$3.50 for the oil. Mr. Lindsell reminded him that he must have had \$3.61 instead, as only 11 cents were found on him. "You must be more careful," said the Magistrate.

A Curious Witness.

Then another laugh was raised when the owner of the oil went into the witness box and questions were put to him in the ordinary way, but failed to elicit an answer. The interpreter shouted and the witness still remained dumb. Finally it was discovered that he was stone-deaf and the interpreter went up and "shouted" in his ear. Then the answers came slowly from the witness. He said he had over 600 cans of oil in that particular godown, but he could not say whether the can of oil, produced in Court, was his own.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MAN WHO THREW STONES GETS FOUR WEEKS.

POLICEMAN SERIOUSLY INJURED IN THE EYE.

Stone throwing at football games is getting too common and yesterday the Magistrate (Mr. R. E. Lindsell) was asked to take a serious view of such hooliganism, when a Chinese was charged with the offence at the Central Magistracy.

Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse prosecuted on behalf of the Police.

Lance Sergeant Basting said that he was on duty on Saturday and went to the match at Happy Valley between Scotland and China. There was the usual crowd of the Chinese spectators and many brickbats were thrown into the field during the game. When play was over witness walked across to the stand where the presentation was to take place. On the way there he was hit by a brick and he and Sgt. Baker, gave chase and caught the defendant.

Sgt. Baker said that he actually saw the accused throw something which struck Sgt. Basting in the face. The defendant ran towards the Craigengower Cricket Club and was arrested by Sgt. Basting.

In reply to the Bench, witness said that throughout the match there had been many stones thrown at the Scottish players. He said that when the accused ran, other Chinese also bolted, but he had the defendant in sight all the time and could not have arrested the wrong man.

The defendant said that he did not throw anything. He was running away to catch a tram and he did not know why he was arrested.

Mr. Wodehouse pressed for a heavy penalty, without the option of a fine. He said that there had been altogether too many cases of this nature and it was most difficult to effect an arrest because of the large crowd turning out at every football game. He said that it was quite obvious that the stones had been carried to the ground, as pieces of brick like the one produced could not have been picked up at Happy Valley. Mr. Wodehouse said that Sgt. Basting had to receive medical treatment to the eye which was injured by the brick and that there was a possibility of losing the sight of that eye. In conclusion, Mr. Wodehouse said that an official of the Hong Kong Football Association was present in Court on a similar mission as his—to press for the maximum penalty.

Addressing the accused the Magistrate said that it was clear that cases of hooliganism were getting far too common, and it was his intention in future to send every man charged with such an offence to jail without the option of a fine.

"You yourself will go to jail for four weeks with hard labour."

Addressing the young man, His Worship said that the Police record showed that the defendant had received twenty strokes with the birch for picking a pocket last year, and that at the end of the year, he did a month's hard labour in Victoria Gaol for damaging Government property. "You do not seem to have improved," said the Magistrate. "Six weeks imprisonment."



## ALL AT SIXES AND SEVENS.

## PRESENT POSITION IN CANTON.

## RESULT OF RUSSIAN POLICY.

## KWANGTUNG ARSENAL TO WORK OVERTIME.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

In Canton and elsewhere under Kuomintang control even the "Red" workers are now divided. The merchants also are divided into two camps—those wishing to organise and to style themselves "revolutionists" and those who do not. The professional labour leaders are endeavouring to concentrate all workers in allied trades in the same union. The *Chai-shai* or Committee-men of the old-time guilds are endeavouring to continue their former organisations under the name of unions only. According to general Chinese opinion, the present situation where all classes and all parties appear to be divided against each other has been brought about by Russian influence and agitation and exactly suits the Russian policy.

The Kwangtung Arsenal at Shek-cheng, near Canton City, is to resume night work in order to increase the output. It is intended to equip and arm a number of new infantry battalions for the defence of Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

The People's Volunteers, a militia organisation for local defence, at one time very popular and influential in Kwangtung until put down by Dr. Sun Yat Sen, is not to be superseded altogether by the Peasants' Corps. The moderates now in military power in Canton have intimated that they will not suppress the People's Volunteer movement at once. The Peasants' Corps is the armed-section of the Farmers' League. They are largely under the control of the Communists and in outlying districts are apt to persecute other organised bodies.

The Kwangtung Commissioner of Education has advised the Canton Chief of Police that, according to instructions from the Provincial Administrative Council, no British managed school or mission should be interfered with by unauthorised individuals. As far as is known the only British institutions now working in Canton are St. Hilda's school for girls and a primary school under the Wesleyan Mission on the Southern Bund. All the others were closed some months ago.

The Canton-Fatshan telephone service, monopolized by the militarists and party leaders for the last two years, will soon be restored to the public, and private subscribers, it is hoped, will again have the privilege of communication so long denied them.

The members of the commercial class in Canton City have so far refused to join the labourers in forming a Workers and Merchants' Council to consider matters relating to their mutual interests. The merchants, it is understood, feel that at present, the workers can contribute nothing towards the well-being of trade. They have been constantly asking for privileges which, to a great extent, have been granted. Now, it is contended, there is little the workers can do to relieve the present sad plight of the commercial class.

The Canton General Chamber of Commerce has protested against the tax of three-and-a-half months' rent before permission is given to rebuild or renew a lease for a building.

The five principal trade guilds in Canton, at their last joint meeting on Sunday afternoon, failed to draft any rules regarding the sale of British goods. The Society for the Extension of the anti-British Boycott has demanded that the Canton merchants shall cease trading with "imperialists" altogether, but Southern Chinese business men have so far taken no active step to sever their trade relationship with the foreign interests.

(Continued on next Column).

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## RELIGION IN MODERN LIFE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—It is generally conceded that the highest known standard of the art of peaceful living was reached during the Victorian Era, and that since those days the onrush of science and mechanism has made such drastic changes in our physical lives that it is just as well that we should stand aside and take a look at what is happening to our spiritual lives. Those who think that religion is on the decline will find, if they look beneath the surface, that all that has been lost to the world during the last decade or so is the nullifying atmosphere of the religious hypocrite; and the loss is due entirely to the gradual transition from a suffocating conventionalism to the freedom of sincerity. The vitality and conviction of the modern religious enthusiast is an inspiring and amazing thing because it is so essentially voluntary. On the other hand, amongst those who are not convinced, it is far better to find an honest man who is quite frank about his disbelief rather than one who professes a religion which he does not feel. The only regrettable thing about this modern honesty is that so many are content to be merely "honest"—and negative. Such men, it will generally be found, spend much time and energy on the cultivation of their physical and mental qualities, realizing, quite rightly, that a man who deserves success must work for it. So also the man who desires religious conviction must search for it. For "man" is made up of three different parts, the spiritual, the mental and the physical; and he cannot expect to be really efficient unless he cultivates all three in equal proportion. It should not be difficult for human nature to cultivate spiritual qualities, for in the heart of every man is born a certain amount of desire for religious expression just as in every human heart there is a desire for affection and understanding; and it is just as one-sided to attempt to stifle the former desire as it is to attempt to stifle any other attribute of humanity.

The Free-thinkers, Rationalists and Agnostics will eventually be beaten in the Great Race of Humanity even though they may win several heats—because they are breaking one of the inevitable laws of nature and are trying by an exaggerated idea of their own mentality and a complete lack of humility to prove, explain away or improve upon the Infinite Mind by means of the cultivated faculties of the Finite Mind. Modern Science has proved well enough how little we yet know of the existence of immaterial things, and what appears to be the "super-natural" of to-day will probably be the "natural" of to-morrow. So why should we be so ready and willing to place a "limit" upon the powers of the Creator of all things? Surely the least we can do is to walk humbly, and each one, individually, endeavour to prove that, contrary to the superficial onlooker, true religion is more than ever a reality and a very vital force in the world of to-day.—Yours sincerely,

M. D.  
Hong Kong, March 21st, 1927.

The students of the Sacred Heart College, the French Catholic Mission in Canton, went on strike on March 21st, as a protest against the unwillingness of the school authorities to register under Kuomintang rule. On Sunday the College was invaded by Kuomintang "lecturers" who tried to incite the students to strike. The staff of the Christian College apart from the teachers have demanded an increase of salary, under threats of a strike.

Chinese masters and engineers of small steamers and launches plying between Canton and Hong Kong have formally demanded higher salaries as decided upon a week ago.

## Canton-Kowloon Railway Troubles Settled.

The strike of transportation coolies along the Chinese Section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway was settled yesterday as advised by the Kuomintang leaders on March 19th. The Express Companies, the large employers of coolies, have agreed to raise the wages, although not to the amount at first asked for.

AT LAST.  
CANTON CELEBRATES FALL OF SHANGHAI.

The news of the capture of Shanghai by the Cantonese troops was received at Canton at 8 a.m. yesterday. All "Red" labour unions and student organizations held special parades in the afternoon, and it is understood that emergency meetings were to have been held last evening to stage more elaborate celebrations. Labour union leaders in Shanghai have assured those in Canton that they will co-operate with the incoming Cantonese troops, and have asked their comrades in Canton to be ready to offer aid, in case it is needed.

## THE SHANGHAI DEFENCE FORCE.

## LAST OF TROOPSHIPS ARRIVES.

## ENTERTAINING THE SERVICES.

During the week-end, the Blue Funnel s.s. *Calchas*, the last of the British troopships, arrived with about 500 troops on board. Some 200 are additional units for the Gloucester Regiment, and they will, of course, go on to Shanghai to join their battalion. The *Calchas* also brought further armoured car detachments, and it is likely that these will also go North.

Gangs of coolies have been busy in Kowloon during the last few days clearing the ground on the Salisbury Road side of the railway from Holt's Wharf to the Fire Brigade forecourt. It is to be used as a parade ground for the troops in the Peninsula Hotel.

Among the organisations helping to look after the welfare, recreation and entertainment of H.M. Force is the Wesleyan Sailors' and Soldiers' Home.

A strong committee has been elected from the members of the Wanchai Wesleyan Church and are arranging weekly entertainments. Good shows have been provided already and the attendance is on the increase.

Up to the present two social evenings have been held and on Friday a lantern lecture on "Glimpses of Indian Life" was given by the Rev. J. C. Knight, M.A., the pastor of the Wanchai Church. Musical items were rendered by Mr. Greenham's quartette and Mr. Hagger.

Next Friday evening a social and concert will be held and on the following Friday there will be a lantern lecture on "Japan" by Mr. A. H. Crook, M.A., Headmaster of Queen's College.

The General Secretary of the Committee for the entertainments is Mr. A. May and he would be glad if any person desirous of assisting in the work, financially or otherwise, would communicate with him, care of the Wesleyan Sailors' and Soldiers' Home, Arsenal Street.

## SPANISH SAILORS LANDED.

## FIFTY MEN TO SHARE IN DEFENCE WITH BRITISH AND ITALIANS.

The Spanish cruiser *Blas de Leza* yesterday landed 50 blue-jackets, who are to take part in defending the Settlement boundaries with the British, French and Italian forces, says the *N.C. Daily News* of last Wednesday.

The *Blas de Leza* arrived in Shanghai waters some three weeks ago, but owing to the congestion of the harbour she has had to anchor some four miles up river. Naturally her commander, Captain Gonzalo de la Puerta, wished to "show the flag" to his nationals and others in Shanghai; but, with every effort that could be made, it was impossible to find him a berth in the harbour. Except the *Hawkins*, other British ships have been accommodated by the kindness of owners of private wharves.

In these circumstances Captain Gonzalo de la Puerta decided to do what he could to prove his active co-operation in the defence of Shanghai and accordingly the 50 sailors were landed yesterday as stated. For the moment it has not been decided where they will be stationed.

This spirited proof of loyalty and active co-operation by the Spaniards will be much welcomed.

## FRENCH TROOPS FOR SHANGHAI.

## 1,000 MEN OF COLONIAL INFANTRY.

It is generally reported, says the *N.C. Daily News*, that the defences of the French Concession are shortly to be reinforced by 1,000 French troops—a battalion of the Colonial Infantry. With reference to the number, however, nothing definite is yet known, but probably these men will arrive from Indo-China.

For the accommodation of these men huts are being erected in Parc Eden off Avenue Fatah, and these will be ready for occupation by the time the troops arrive.

## The British Forces.

No change in the disposition of the British forces in Shanghai is at present taking place. The headquarters of the 14th Brigade are still in the Chartered Bank building along with those of the 20th Indian Brigade, and will remain there until arrangements are completed for moving into Mr. Hayim's garden at the junction of Tifeng and Great Western Roads. Here huts are being put up for the accommodation of brigade headquarters and an infantry battalion, but it has not yet been announced which battalion will occupy them.

## THE A.P.C. THEFTS.

## FORMER CLERK ON TRIAL AT SESSIONS.

## SENT TO PRISON ON TWO CHARGES.

The thefts from the Asiatic Petroleum Company last month, had a sequel at the Criminal Sessions yesterday, when before the acting Chief Justice (Mr. Justice J. R. Wood) a Chinese, formerly a clerk of the A.P.C., was charged with the larceny of a revolver, ammunition and two blank cheque forms, the property of Mr. W. A. Butterfield, of the A.P.C., on the nights of either February 9th or 10th. He was further charged with uttering a forged cheque of Mr. W. A. Butterfield's, on the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Prisoner denied both charges.

The Hon. Sir Joseph Kemp, K.C., (Attorney-General) prosecuted for the Crown, and outlining the case said the prisoner was employed in the Asiatic Petroleum Company from some time at the end of last year until February 7th, as a filing clerk. On February 7th, he was dismissed by Mr. Butterfield. On February 10th, when Mr. Butterfield arrived at his office, he found that a certain drawer of his desk had been cut open and an automatic pistol, ten rounds of ammunition, and his cheque book were missing. He informed the Bank and the police. Later, he discovered his cheque book under some other papers, and on examining it, found that two blank cheques had been taken.

## Cheque Presented.

Between ten and eleven o'clock on February 10th, a cheque was presented for payment at the Bank which bore the number of one of the two blank forms that had been taken from Mr. Butterfield's book. The accused, who was in the Bank, was detained, and Mr. Butterfield was sent for. When he arrived, he pronounced the cheque, which purported to bear his signature, a forgery, and identified the prisoner as having been formerly employed in the A.P.C. The prisoner pointed out a place in the A.P.C. building where the pistol was found, loaded with the ammunition. It was significant that when Mr. Butterfield last saw the pistol it was not loaded.

The prisoner, said Sir Joseph, was first charged with larceny of the pistol, ammunition, two blank cheques, and a key, and he made a statement to the effect that he took only the two cheque forms and the key away. As for the pistol and ammunition, he left them in the office. In answer to the charge of uttering a forged cheque for \$500, he replied "I did."

It was true that the pistol and ammunition were left in the building, but counsel submitted there would be no point in taking them at all unless the intention was to steal them. The man who took them might have later thought it was too great a risk, or he might have hidden them intending to retrieve them later. In spite of the fact that they were left in the office, that did not disprove the natural assumption that the man who took them intended to steal them.

## The Evidence.

Mr. W. A. Butterfield, superintendent engineer of the A.P.C., Hong Kong, gave evidence corroborating the Attorney General's opening. Replying to a question from the jury, he said the signature on the cheque was an attempt to forge his signature, but it was a very bad imitation.

Mr. N. H. Proctor, an assistant at the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, said when the cheque was presented he went to the telephone to call Mr. Butterfield. On returning to his desk, he saw the prisoner walking through the Bank towards the Des Voeux Road entrance. Witness asked the prisoner if he had presented a cheque, and he replied in the negative. Witness, however, felt sure he was the man, and detained him in the office.

In reply to the prisoner, witness said he had no proof that he (prisoner) was the man who presented the cheque.

(Continued on next column.)

## RAID ON A WONG NEI CHONG MATSHED.

## HELD UP BY A CHOPPER.

## TWO MEN CHARGED.

A mud-stained shot, socks, a chopper and a few pieces of jewellery formed the exhibits in Court yesterday when the two Chinese who were arrested, in connection with the armed robbery committed at a matshed in Wong Nei Chong Village on March 14th, were brought before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Police Court.

Sergeant Rozesky conducted the case for the Police.

An old Chinese woman said that she and her son, daughter and daughter-in-law were the occupants of the hut. At about 1 a.m. on March 14th, she was awakened by hard rapping at her door. She did not open and the robbers climbed into the hut by the window. There were four men and two of them went into her room, flashing an electric torch to dazzle her. She was relieved of her pair of earrings, and \$25 in notes were also taken from her pocket. She then shouted out for help and was seized by one of the robbers, who held her throat and pushed her head down to the bed. Another robber held her daughter and tore three bangles from her wrist. Two bangles were of gold and one of jade. Her daughter also had her earrings stolen. Witness added that when her daughter called out "Save Life" the robbers bolted.

The value of the things taken was \$100.

Corroborative evidence was also given by the daughter and daughter-in-law.

Chan Pui, the son, said that when the robbers entered his room and robbed his wife of her ring and earrings, he was not able to go to her assistance because he was held up by a man with a chopper. When the robbers bolted, he gave chase, and two of the men were eventually caught by villagers.

The case was adjourned till Friday.

## Hidden Weapon.

Sergeant A. V. Baker spoke to the prisoner having pointed out a filing cabinet on the seventh floor of the A.P.C. building and telling him there was a pistol and ammunition inside. When charged, the prisoner wrote his own statements and signed them.

Asked if he wished to ask the witness any question, the prisoner said he was forced to sign the statements, because he was badly beaten by the police. He added that he could prove he was assaulted by the police, as his leg was injured. When arrested, he had a handkerchief on him which was marked with bloodstains.

Sergeant Baker said when prisoner was searched, a blood-stained handkerchief was found on him. The prisoner's right leg was injured on the shin bone.

In reply to his Lordship, witness said there was no truth in the prisoner's allegations that he was beaten by the police.

Answering the jury, Sergeant Baker said when a man was arrested it was usual to take from him all articles with which he might attempt to commit suicide, such as handkerchiefs and bootlaces.

The sergeant interpreter, at the Central Police Station said he was present when the prisoner made and signed his statements. He did not see anyone strike the prisoner.

## The Defence.

In making a statement with regard to the first charge, the prisoner admitted it was his intention to steal the pistol and ammunition, but when he got as far as the filing cabinet, it struck him that it was a great risk. He became frightened, so he put the arms inside the cabinet. With regard to the second charge, he said the witness from the Bank could not prove that he was the man who presented the cheque. He added that he was just walking through the Bank to take a short cut to his destination.

The jury, without retiring, returned a unanimous verdict of "Guilty" on both counts.

The Sentence.

His Lordship said the evidence against the prisoner was very clear. He was a young man; otherwise, a much more severe sentence would be imposed. It seemed that he had no excuse to offer for what he had done. It was a deliberate criminal act, and prisoner was a disgrace both to himself and his family. On the first charge he would have to go to prison for one year with hard labour, and on the second count he would be sent to prison for two years, the sentences to run concurrently.

Sir Joseph Kemp mentioned other proceedings which were to be taken against the prisoner, and his Lordship said he would deal with those later, before a different jury.

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at \$13.50—is extremely light (16 ounces)—  
wonderfully strong and will  
withstand the keenest test.

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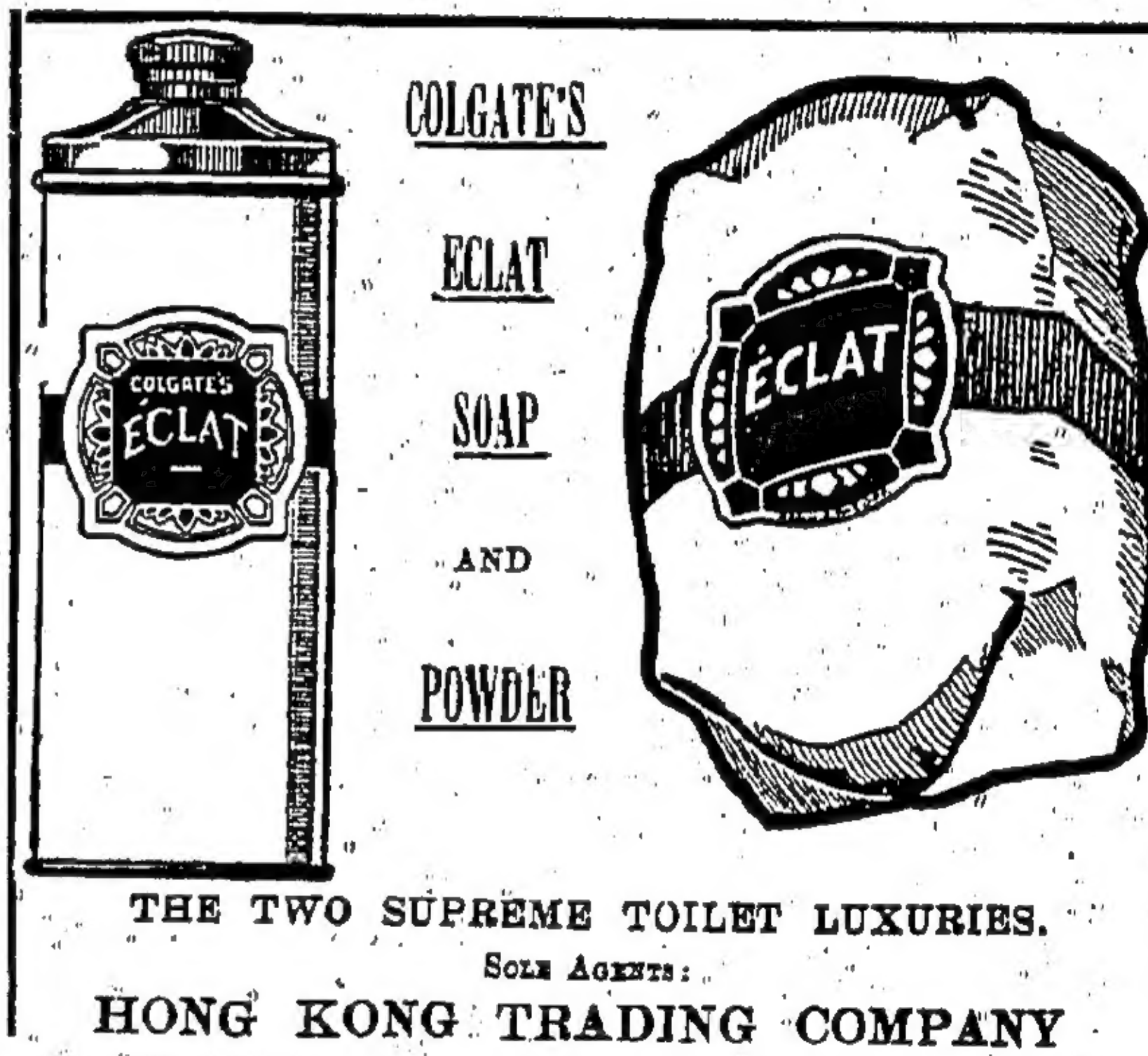
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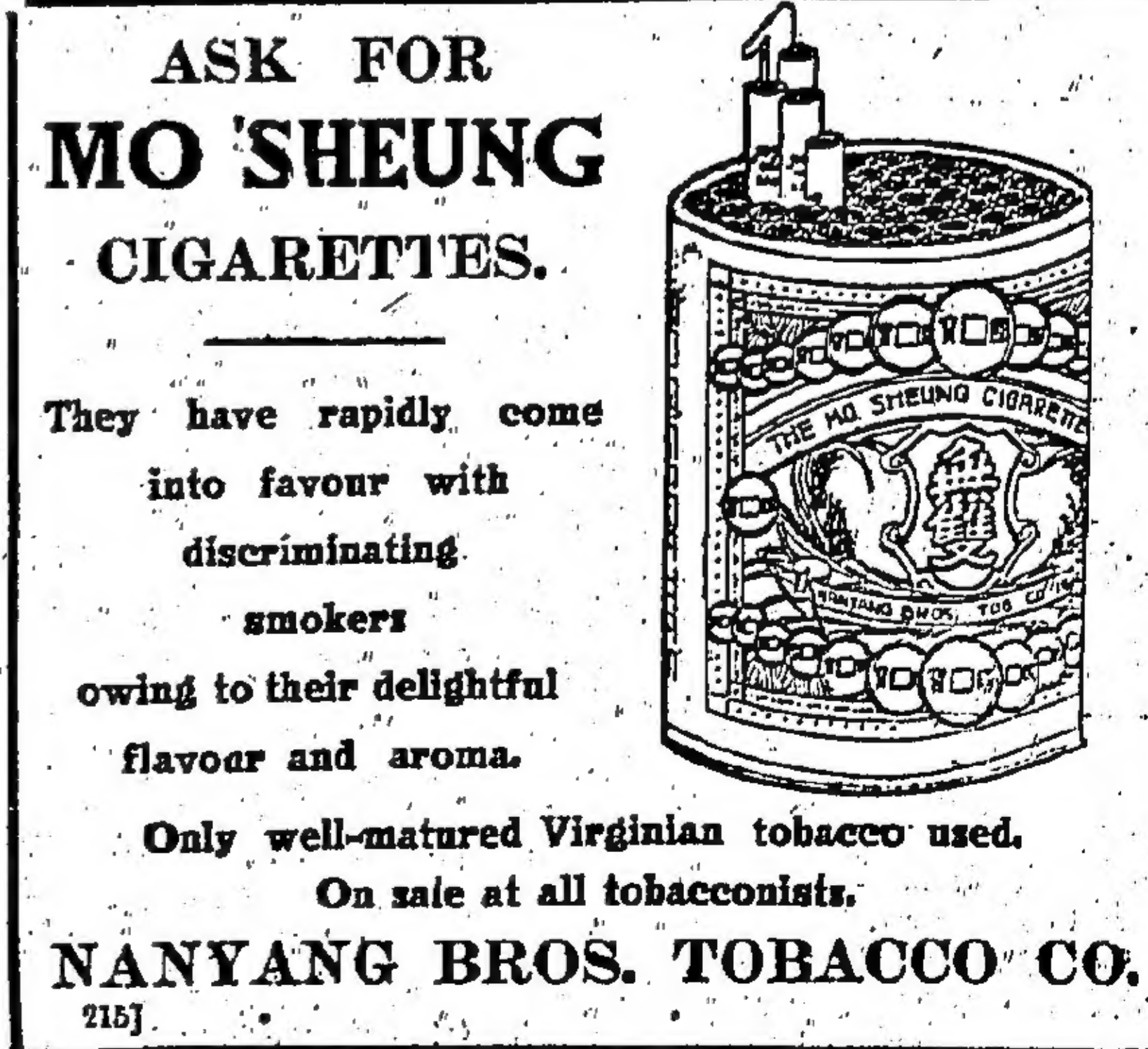
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Only well-matured Virginian tobacco used.  
On sale at all tobacconists.  
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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## FANLING HUNT RACES.

SATURDAY, 9th APRIL, 1927.

ENTRIES for the STEEPCHASE MEETING at KWANTAI RACE COURSE CLOSE on MONDAY, 27th MARCH to A. H. POTTS, c/o BENJAMIN & POTTS, from whom Entry Forms may be obtained. (4718)

## GANDE, PRICE &amp; CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, No. 2, Ice House Street (St. George's Building), on WEDNESDAY, the 30th MARCH, 1927, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st December, 1926.

C. BOND, Secretary.

Hong Kong, 22nd March, 1927. (4715)

## HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE FIRST EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (Weather Permitting) at HARRY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 26th MARCH, 1927, commencing at 2.15 p.m. The First Race will be Run at 1.50 p.m.

The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1.00 for all Persons including Ladies. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price.

Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain Admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each Member has the right to introduce 2 Non-members to the Members' Enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. LYNSTON & DAVIS at \$5.00 each, up to FRIDAY, 25th MARCH.

The Charge for Admission for Ladies to the Members' Enclosure will be \$2.00. Each Member can obtain, upon application to the SECRETARY, Badges for Admission of 2 Ladies Free of Charge. (4719)

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED.

THE 35th ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, CHATER ROAD, Victoria, Hong Kong, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th DAY of MARCH, 1927, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the Year ended 31st December, 1926.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 22nd MARCH, 1927, until WEDNESDAY, the 30th MARCH, 1927, Both Days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO., General Managers.

Hong Kong, 17th March, 1927. (4691)

## NOTICE.

WE Beg to Advise that We have been Appointed SOLE AGENTS for SOUTH CHINA for—

## FERROCEMENT

RAPID HARDENING CEMENT manufactured by THE ASSOCIATED PORTLAND CEMENT MANUFACTURERS, LTD. and that Stocks are Now Available in Hong Kong.

## DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD.

(4709)

## THE BRITISH LEGION.

## HONG KONG &amp; CHINA BRANCH.

THE 6th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at 5.15 p.m. on THURSDAY, 24th INSTANT, in the Board Room of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

Business—To receive the Report and Accounts for the Year 1926. To elect Officers.

R. E. CABLE, Hon. Secretary &amp; Treasurer.

(4705)

## DENISON, RAM &amp; GIBBS.

MR. E. A. RAM Retires from This Firm on 31st MARCH, 1927, and will have No Interest Nor Responsibility in Any Work done by the Firm After That Date. The Business will be carried on under the Name of DENISON, RAM & GIBBS by Messrs. L. GIBBS and E. F. R. SAMPLE.

DENISON, RAM &amp; GIBBS. (4702)

## NOTICE.

MONIES up to \$150,000 are Available for Investment on First Class Mortgage Security subject to a Trustee Valuation. Apply to—Messrs. DEACONS, Princes Buildings, Hong Kong. (4634)

## INTIMATIONS.

## THE HONG KONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, 2, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Hong Kong, on TUESDAY, 29th MARCH, 1927, at Noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st December, 1926.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 23rd to the 29th MARCH, 1927 (Both Days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors,

R. M. DYER, Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 19th March, 1927. (4695)

## HONGKONG ENGINEERING &amp; CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

## NOTICE OF MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the HONGKONG ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held in the Office of Messrs. SHAW, TOMES & CO., St. George's Building, CHATER ROAD, Hong Kong, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th DAY of MARCH, 1927, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors and a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended on the 31st December, 1926, and of electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 23rd MARCH, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

S. COURTNEY COOK, Secretary.

Hong Kong, 8th March, 1927. (4653)

## THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the HEAD OFFICE, No. 6, DES VOGES ROAD, CENTRAL, HONG KONG, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th MARCH, 1927, at 2.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st December, 1926.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th MARCH, 1927, to the 29th MARCH, 1927 (Both Days inclusive), during which period No Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board,

LOO POONG SHAN, Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 7th March, 1927. (4645)

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY (since its registration) will be held at the HONG KONG HOTEL, Hong Kong, on SATURDAY, the 26th MARCH, 1927, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st December, 1926.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 18th DAY of MARCH, to MONDAY, the 26th DAY of MARCH, 1927, Both Days inclusive, during which period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS &amp; SON, General Managers.

Hong Kong, 14th March, 1927. (4674)

## THE DAIRY FARM, ICE &amp; COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 4, LOWER ALBERT ROAD, on SATURDAY, 26th MARCH, 1927, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and re-electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 26th MARCH, 1927, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. D. THOMSON, Acting Secretary.

Hong Kong, 11th March, 1927. (4672)

## THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Underigned on MONDAY, the 27th MARCH, 1927, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st December, 1926.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 26th MARCH, 1927, Both Days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD., General Managers.

Hong Kong, 7th March, 1927. (4633)

## INTIMATIONS.

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

## CORPORATE MARK



GRANTED 1853.

WE Have THIS DAY Been Appointed AGENTS for HONG KONG AND SOUTH CHINA for SAMUEL OSBORN & CO., LTD., SHEFFIELD.

MANUFACTURERS OF—High Speed, Carbon and Manganese Steel, High Speed and Carbon Steel Twist Drills, Reamers, Milling Cutters, etc.

Files, Rasps and Saws; Manganese Steel Points and Crossings; Steel Castings and Forgings of all Descriptions.

REISS, MASSEY &amp; CO., LTD.

Hong Kong, 17th March, 1927. (4698)

## TO LET.

A FLAT in HUNTER'S BUILDING, Kowloon.—Apply to HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD., ALEXANDRA BUILDING. (4707)

## TO LET.

N. O. 44, "DUDDELL STREET." Apply to—THE HON. SECRETARY, CLUB LUSITANO. (4214)

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CHEUNG CHOW.—TO BE LET. Furnished BUNGALOW. Three Bed Rooms. Three Bath Rooms. Living Rooms. Electric Light. Large Well Stocked Garden. Convenient for Ferry and Beaches.—Apply: C. G. ALABASTER, PRINCE'S BUILDING. (4714)

OFFICE TO LET on FIRST FLOOR of One of the LARGE OFFICE BUILDINGS in CENTRAL Position. Moderate Rent.—Apply Box No. 4492, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. (4492)

FOR SALE.—SUNBEAM LAN. DAULETTE, 1924. Model. Thoroughly Overhauled in London. Inspection at HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE.—Apply Messrs. DEACONS. (4660)

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## PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

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## ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June, 1926.

WITH INDEX, PRICE—\$7.50.

On sale at the Hong Kong Daily Press Office.

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## SCOTCH WHISKY

## OF GREAT AGE.

## Awarded 50 Gold and Prize Medals.

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## VAT"

## THE VERY FINEST OLD

## SCOTCH WHISKY

## As supplied to the Houses of

## Lords and Commons.

## SOLE AGENTS:

## A. S. WATSON

## &amp; CO., LTD.

## HONG KONG DISPENSARY.

(50)

## DEATH.

DAWSON.—At Kowloon City, on March 21st, 1927, at 2.30 p.m., ALICE (née Mow FUNG), the widow of the late EDWARD WILLIAM DAWSON, aged 48 years. Funeral will pass the Monument this evening (22nd inst.) at 5 p.m. (4717)

## HONG KONG OFFICE: 1A, CHATER RD.

London Office: 21, BRIDE LANE, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

## The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, MARCH 22nd, 1927.

## THE POSITION IN THE NORTH.

THE resolutions passed by the

followers of General CHIANG KAI SHEK

at Nanchang go far to clear up the

political situation in the North.

We can now see the dividing line

between the two factions in the

Kuomintang and can form some

fairly accurate ideas of the policy

being followed by the opposing

groups. The Southern Government

administration is centred at Hankow

and is dominated by M. BORODIN

and the Communists. These extreme

elements have never been

particularly friendly towards CHIANG

KAI SHEK and a week or two ago

they summoned a joint conference

in the name of the Nationalist

Government and the Central Executive

Committee of the Kuomintang

Party, upon the support of which,

of course, the Government depends,

and formally adopted a programme

which was obviously designed to

undermine the influence of the military

leader. General CHIANG KAI SHEK

countered with a declaration

of loyalty to the Party. But such a

declaration was not enough. The

gaze of battle had been thrown

down and General CHIANG either

had to pick it up or retire. He has

adopted the former course by openly

denouncing the Communists and by

stating that he will look to Japan

for support in future rather than

to Russia. The reference to Japan

must mean that he is prepared to

come to a working agreement with

the two Northern leaders—CHANG

TSO LIN and CHANG TSUNG CHANG,

both of whom are to some extent

under Japanese influence.

Thus we come to the parting of

the ways and the next few weeks

should see developments of the

greatest significance to China's

future. Upon the one side we have

the Civil Administration, backed by

the Soviet, by the professional

labour leaders, by the propagandists

and by practically all the Labour

Unions. On the other is CHIANG

KAI SHEK, the idolized military

commander with his over successful

armies. The position around

Shanghai certainly leads to the

belief that some understanding has

been reached between CHIANG KAI

SHEK and the North. Fierce fighting

was anticipated but, as a matter

of fact, the Southerners are meeting

with practically no resistance and

according to the latest reports they

have simply to walk in and take

possession. It was admitted by

CHANG TSUNG CHANG himself that

there had been negotiations on the

subject of a compromise between

North and South, but he declared

that such negotiations would come

to nothing whilst the Russians were

in evidence. CHIANG KAI SHEK has

overcome that obstacle by demand-

ing M. BORODIN's dismissal, and by

breaking away from the Soviet

advisers, so that there is now

nothing in the way of a reconcilia-

tion. It means the elimination of

SUN CHUAN FANG, the overlord of

Kiangsu, Chekiang and Kiangsi, but

he was defeated in the field by the

Southerners and we can see no

reason why the Northern leaders

should exert themselves to re-in-

state him. CHIANG KAI SHEK, who

is himself a Chekiang man, having

cast the Russians aside should

prove just as welcome a neighbour

as SUN CHUAN FANG.

Assuming, therefore, that the

armies of CHIANG KAI SHEK occupy

Nanking and Shanghai practically

the whole military power of China

will be in the hands of CHANG TSO

LIN, CHANG TSUNG CHANG and the

moderate section of the Kuomintang.

In such circumstances we

should imagine that the position of

the Hankow group would be pre-

carious. Their chief militarist is

TAHO SENG CHI who has about

100,000 troops, including the newly

recruited Szechuanese, now station-

ed in Hunan, Hupoh and on the

Southern Honan border. They are

also receiving assistance from the

former followers of WU PEI FU,

and, of course, the army of the

Christian General, FENG YU HSIAO,

which is now advancing to Tung-

kwan on the Shensi-Honan border,

will also operate in their favour.

But WU PEI FU's followers and

FENG YU HSIAO are not likely to

prove any match for the Fengtienese

who are now establishing their

headquarters in Honan at Cheng-

chow and CHIANG KAI SHEK's

armies, providing they remain loyal,

should easily be able to account for

the rest of the north.

From the military point of view,

therefore, CHIANG KAI SHEK will

dominate the position in the South.

The danger, if any,



## SHANGHAI NATIVE CITY FALLS TO SOUTHERNERS.

**LOOTING CHINESE TROOPS COLLIDE WITH BRITISH SOLDIERS.**  
**ARMOURD CARS AND MACHINE GUNS IN ACTION.**

**SEVERAL BRITISH SOLDIERS SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.**

**THE SOUTHERNERS' ENTRANCE INTO SHANGHAI NATIVE CITY.**

**TROUBLE IN THE NATIVE CITY LAST NIGHT.**  
**BULLETS AND SHRAPNEL FALL INTO SETTLEMENT.**

Following the Southerners' success yesterday in entering Shanghai Native City, several Chinese troops, believed to be Northerners, broke into the International Settlement and commenced looting. On a British armoured car being despatched to the scene, it was received with machine-gun fire, and four British soldiers were slightly wounded. The fire was returned.

Last night there was considerable disturbance in Shanghai Native City, which had been occupied all day by the Southern troops. Firing was heard in the International Settlement, into which bullets and shrapnel fell. A Russian and several Chinese civilians were injured.

Details are given of the comparatively easy manner in which Shanghai Native City fell to the Southern troops. The defending Northern General is reported to have taken refuge in the French Concession.

Marines from most of the warships in the Whangpu have been landed in Shanghai and Shanghai Volunteer Corps, which numbers at least 1,200 men, have been mobilised. The Municipal Council has declared that a "State of Emergency" exists. Every precaution is being taken to prevent intrusion by Chinese troops.

A General Strike was engineered for "purely political purposes" and in sympathy with the Communist objects of the Southerners several thousands soon stopped work; the tramways and the cotton mills being among the first to be effected.

Though Nanking is not yet in the hands of the Southerners, the Northern troops are reported to have evacuated the city and gone to Pukow, on the opposite bank of the Yangtze.

**GENERAL PI THROWS IN HIS HAND.**

**SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY COMMUNICATION CUT.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, March 21st. On the Southern troops entering Shanghai Native City, General Pi Shou Chen, on the 20th instant, threw in his hand, and is reported to have taken refuge in the French Concession.

The Southerners have captured Changchow, 40 miles north-west of Soochow, thus cutting railway communication between Shanghai and Nanking.

How The Occupation Was Effected.

LATER. The Nationalist occupation of the Native part of Shanghai, which may now be considered as an accomplished fact, took the dual form of a military advance and effective internal action by the Nationalist gunmen operating in snuff, who seized several native police stations, setting fire to one. In most cases they were completely successful, but the occupants of one station resisted, inflicting casualties among the attackers.

The French outpost on the furthest-most border of the French Concession brushed against a small detachment of Chinese troops this afternoon. Shots were exchanged and the Chinese were driven off.

**POLICE USING THEIR BATONS.**  
**NATIONALIST FLAGS FLYING.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LATER. Big, and in many cases, turbulent crowds are collecting and the International City Police have been compelled to make a baton charge several times in the Nanking Road to disperse huge assemblies blocking the traffic. Three Punjabis, at the Border barrier in the north of the City have been shot, but no details are to hand.

The Nationalist flag was hoisted at the Post Office and over nearly all the Chinese shops. The French authorities are erecting barbed wire across the few remaining streets hitherto unbarred bordering the International Settlement. The Volunteers were mobilized at three o'clock this afternoon. The Japanese have landed a Naval Party and are patrolling the Bund, and H.M.S. *Hawkins* has also landed a Naval Party.

Details of the Shooting.

LATER. The Punjabis were proceeding with trucks along a Municipal road in the northern district, just outside the Settlement boundary when a number of shots were fired at them from an alleyway through barbed wire. Three of the Punjabis were hit, and one died almost immediately. The others are not seriously injured. The district is mainly populated by Cantonese, and owing to its crowded condition no attempt was made to arrest the assailants.

**THE SHANTUNG ARMY EFFECTIVELY ISOLATED.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, March 21st. Cutting the railway at Changchow effectively isolates the Shantung Army here from its base. It remains to be seen what they will do. Probably they will be incorporated in the Cantonese forces like other armies before them similarly circumstanced. The capture of Shanghai adds another to the many almost bloodless victories of the Southerners, who are now in nominal control of China south of the Yangtze, except Nanking. It is not yet clear whether the "arrangement" by which Shanghai was taken includes Nanking. In other words, whether the deal was between the Southerners and General Pi Shou Chen or the Southerners and Chang Tsung Chang. Indications point to the latter.

**Foreign Settlements Quiet.** All is fairly quiet, at least on the surface, in the Foreign Settlements, and there is no anxiety among foreigners, thanks to the presence of the troops, for whom many British women and children today are thanking God.

This morning 1,900 American Marines with colours, fixed bayonets and machine guns made a route march through the Settlement, headed by a band.

**Volunteers "Stand-By."** The Shanghai Volunteers, as a precautionary measure, have been ordered to "stand-by" in readiness for mobilisation.

**CHINESE BREAK THROUGH SETTLEMENT BARRIERS.**  
**BRUSH WITH THE BRITISH TROOPS.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, March 21st. A party of Chinese troops, presumably Northerners, broke through the barrier to the north of the Settlement and started looting. The two armoured cars which were sent out were continuously fired on by machine guns. Four of the occupants of the first car were wounded, though not seriously. Lieutenant Newman, Privates P. Ashley and Herman, and Lieut. Corporal Ainslie. The second car towed away the car with the wounded, under heavy fire, which was returned.

**MUCH DISTURBANCE IN THE NATIVE CITY.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, March 21st. A continuous rumble of firing is audible this evening from the direction of the Native City, where there appears much disturbance. Bullets and shrapnel have fallen in the International Concession wounding one Russian and several Chinese civilians.

**GENERAL HO YING YAM IN SHANGHAI.**

[CHINESE PRESS SERVICE.]

SHANGHAI, March 21st. General Ho Ying Yam, the Commander of the Kuomintang 1st Army Corps, has arrived at the Shanghai-Nanking Railway station at Shanghai with a number of his bodyguard, while the defeated Northern remnants have retreated to North of the Yangtze River.

**SOOCHOW IN A CRITICAL SITUATION.**

[CHINESE PRESS SERVICE.]

SHANGHAI, March 21st. Heavy fighting is reported to be taking place about 10 miles from Soochow, which city is now in a very critical situation.

**THE ATTACK ON NANKING.**

[NAVAL REPORTS.]

NANKING, March 20th. Telegraphic communication between Nanking and Shanghai has been severed, and the railway has been blocked with troops. Trains are being sent to Siasu. Information received from Russians, who have undertaken aeroplane reconnaissance, is to the effect that the Southerners attacking Nanking from the south are not yet within 40 miles of Nanking. Nearly 2,000 more Shantung troops crossed to Nanking from Pukow yesterday. Strict martial law is being enforced in the city from to-night.

**NORTHERN FORCES EVACUATE NANKING.**

[CHINESE PRESS SERVICE.]

SHANGHAI, March 21st. General Chang Tsung Chang has ordered the Shantung-Chihli Allied Forces to evacuate Nanking, and temporarily stationed at Pukow, the terminus of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. They will be in readiness to retreat to the North by train.

**LUNGWHA OCCUPIED.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, March 21st. The Nationalists have occupied Lungwha, four miles from the French Concession.

[Shanghai Native City is even closer to Lungwha, at which there is an arsenal and a famous pagoda, than are the Foreign Settlements.]

**HANKOW'S PENAL CODE.**

**DEATH PENALTY FOR "ANTI-REVOLUTIONISTS."**

**TO BE APPLIED "IRRESPECTIVE OF NATIONALITY."**

A new penal code devised to protect the existence of the new Nationalist Government has been promulgated in Hankow providing for the death penalty for people found guilty of counter-revolutionary activities against the Government.

This amazing judicial development was brought to light on the very day that the two Northern generals were tried at Hankow for the sole crime that they did their duty to the Northerners by holding out at Wuchang and refusing to surrender to the Cantonese. Under this code, General Liu Yu Chun was condemned to death, and General Chen Chia Mo was fined \$1,500,000.

The code states that the penalties outlined for counter-revolutionary crimes will be applied to people, irrespective of nationality, residence, sex, etc. The chief enemy named by the new code is "International Imperialism" and its agents, according to a translation. These are some of the articles:

Article I. Those who are found guilty of committing any act or actions with a view of overthrowing the Nationalist Government or the Nationalist Revolutionary Armies, and those who are found guilty of frustrating the policies of the Nationalist Revolution by the use of money or by means of collaboration with any troops are liable to the following sentences:

1.—Death penalty and confiscation of property shall be imposed upon the leaders of such counter-revolutionary plots.  
2.—Death penalty or life imprisonment and confiscation of property shall be imposed upon the holders of important offices in such plots.  
3.—Life imprisonment or imprisonment for a term of not less than three years nor more than five years, and confiscation of property shall be imposed upon the accomplices in the plots.

Article II. Those who are found guilty of organizing standing armies, or armed mobs, or bandits, and of occupying a fixed territory in the aforesaid manners with the express object of counter-revolution are liable to death punishment and confiscation of property. In the case, however, of surrender and voluntary disarmament in front of Nationalist Revolutionary Forces, the sentence shall be diminished or rescinded.

Those guilty of conspiring with International Imperialism or its agents calculated to bring about armed interventions in Nationalist China are liable to sentences enumerated in Article I.

Those who are found guilty of stealing, obtaining, or by any means collecting important documents, news, or maps relating to military or political manoeuvres, and handing them over to hostile forces or International Imperialists with the express object of counter-revolution, are liable to death punishment or imprisonment for a term of not less than ten years and not more than fifteen years, and confiscation of property.

Article XIV. Any person guilty of the aforesaid counter-revolutionary crimes is amenable to this Code, irrespective of nationality, residence, sex, etc.—*Peking and Tientsin Times.*

**WANTS HER DINOSAUR EGGS BACK.**  
**FOREIGN EXPLORERS BANNED IN CHINA.**

[CHINESE PRESS SERVICE.]

PEKING, March 21st. The members of the Chinese education, agricultural and student organizations in Peking held a special conference at the Government University for the discussion of matters concerning the Swedish scientific expedition to the North-Western parts of China under the charge of the well-known Swedish explorer, Dr. Sven Hedin. The members have organized a special body dealing with the preservation of ancient Chinese arts and treasures and in a statement they expressed disapproval to the last two American scientific expeditions under Dr. Andrews to Mongolia. Some of the members even demanded the return of the one million years old Dinosaur eggs discovered by Dr. Andrews and exported to the United States. By the resolution of the members, all foreign expeditions to China, unless with the special permission of the Chinese authorities, will be banned in the future.—*A.N.A.*

**NATIONALISTS AND SHANGHAI.**

**NO ATTEMPT TO DISTURB SETTLEMENT.**

**STRICT NEUTRALITY ASKED.**

General Ho Ying Yum, Commander-in-Chief of the Southern Army in Chekiang, has issued the following declaration of policy to the authorities and residents of the International and other Settlements of Shanghai. The principle underlying this declaration—that of conciliation and peace which will guide all the diplomatic action of General Ho's Army—is in consonance with the attitude he has taken since his advance from Fukien.

The more important points of General Ho's declaration are as follows:

1. The Nationalist Army request the foreign authorities of Shanghai to observe strictly the principle of neutrality, as it was proclaimed in the S.M.C. Proclamation of January 10th, 1927.

2. The Nationalist Army will make no attempt to seize the Settlement by force.

3. The Nationalist Army will protect in full measure the life and property of foreign residents, and the schools, churches and hospitals of foreign ownership within and without Settlement limits.

4. The Nationalist Army request the foreign forces now gathered in the Settlement, commonly designated as the Shanghai Defence Force, and the Police Forces of the S.M.C. and C.M.F. to keep within Settlement limits, in order to avoid unnecessary misunderstanding, which will inevitably lead to a situation inimical to the peaceful intentions of both the authorities.

5. The Nationalist Army, in carrying on the expedition against the Northern militarists, herewith declare again that they have no intention to disturb the peace and order of the Settlement. Should it unfortunately happen, however, that stray bullets should fall into the Settlement area, the Settlement authorities are requested to view such accidents in the light of reason and tolerance, as being of no deliberate intention on the part of the Nationalist Army.—*North China Daily News.*

**SITUATION AT NANKING.**

**AMERICAN WOMEN EVACUATED.**

**SHANTUNG TROOPS UNPOPULAR.**

An American mission worker who arrived in Shanghai yesterday, says the *North China Daily News* of March 17th, from Nanking states that about 50 American women and children have already left that port as a part of the "preparedness" policy recently advocated by the American Consul there.

The Consul in a circular letter sent to all Americans emphasized the possibilities of disorders in the near future which might endanger foreigners and render necessary their evacuation from Nanking. In view of this situation it was strongly advised that American women and children should leave outlying stations, that Chinese women and girls in colleges and schools operated by American missions should be sent home and that those Americans in Nanking who are in advanced years or who because of ill health or infirmity could not stand exposure, etc., should proceed to Shanghai. For those who stay at the present time, the strongest advice was given that they should remain off the streets frequented by soldiers.

Unruly Shantung Troops.

Conditions in Nanking are viewed with a certain amount of alarm by foreigners there, of whom the latter informed are fully aware of violence on the part of the military and friction between them and the Chinese population. About 70,000 of Chang Tsung Chang's troops have passed through in the last 10 days on the way presumably to Taipingfu, about half way between Nanking and Wuhu. Ferry transportation across the river is provided them by two large steamers belonging to the China Merchants Company. About a week ago when the "crack" troops of Marshal Chang passed through the city, much approving comment was heard regarding their well-equipped and impressive array, but the general run of these soldiers is not particularly prepossessing, according to our informant.

It is known that they are being billeted in Chinese households and that Chinese women have suffered from their brutality. Practically all shops are remaining closed owing to a continued dispute about acceptance of the Fengtien bank-notes, but some back-door business does go on. Mission Middle Schools are being closed at the present time, as part of the precautionary measures.

**DOG BISCUITS FOR NORTHERN TROOPS.**

**BUYING UP SUPPLIES IN SHANGHAI.**

A military fact of profound importance was revealed in Shanghai yesterday, says last Tuesday's *Shanghai Times*, shedding light on another side of the war in China and having great bearing, in the opinion of many on the comestible side of the Great War.

Owing to big orders by the Chinese military authorities, a serious shortage of Chinese dog biscuits has been noticed in Shanghai. The reason, it is stated, is that the Chinese military are buying up large quantities, and also future production, of these almost indigestible biscuits in order to use them as food for the soldiers.

One authority stated yesterday that he sent his chauffeur scouring the French Concession for biscuits for his six dogs, but after two hours' search the only thing he could get was some stale bread. All the shops had sold out their supplies of dog biscuits to the Chinese military. The Chinese dog biscuit is something weird, and wonderful in foods. Made of stale flour, it is about six inches square, two inches thick and weighs about a pound. Owners of dogs buy the biscuits at 10 cents per pound, but not now. Hundreds of Chinese soldiers in the front line are now crunching their teeth on this hard tack.

**DE PINEDO'S FLIGHT.**

**SUCCEEDS IN PASSING OVER THE BRAZILIAN WILDERNESSES.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MANAOS, March 21st. The Marquis De Pinedo has arrived here from Guajaramirin, thus completing the first and most difficult flight over the Brazilian Wildernesses.

**SWEDISH RUNNER BREAKS WORLD'S RECORDS.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 21st. The Swede, Edwin Wide broke two world's records by running a mile and three quarters in 7min., 53.1-5 secs. and 3,000 metres in 22min., 22.2-5secs.

**BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S NEW AIRSHIP.**

**AS BIG AS THE "MAURETANIA."**

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, March 20th. *Sunday Chronicle* (7) understands that the airship *L.100*, which is being built for the Government by private enterprise at Howden, Yorkshire, may be completed by the late autumn and certainly before the end of the year. Night and day shifts by four hundred men are being worked.

The airship will be as big as the Cunard liner *Mauretania*. As the special 750 h.p. engines which were to have as fuel a mixture of kerosene and hydrogen, which is more suitable than petrol for use in the tropics, are not sufficiently far advanced for undergoing Air Ministry tests it has been decided, in the meantime, to install six Rolls Royce Condor engines developing 4,500 h.p. so that the trials can be undertaken probably to America.

**THE ENTENTE CORDIALE.**

**FRENCH PRESIDENT TO BE GUEST OF KING GEORGE.**

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, March 20th. The President of the French Republic, M. Doumergue, who has accepted the King's invitation to visit England, will be in London on 18th to 19th May. During his visit M. Doumergue will stay at Buckingham Palace. It is probable that an official visit to the City will be paid on Wednesday, May 18th, and that there will be a State banquet at Buckingham Palace.

**£100,000 FOR ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL.**

**AN ANONYMOUS GIFT.**

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, March 20th. An anonymous benefactor has paid £100,000 to St. Andrew's University, Scotland, in appreciation of the progress made in its development. Of this sum £240,000 is to be set aside for the purpose of founding residential scholarships each on an annual value of £100.

**THE BALKANS' FERMENT.**

**LEAGUE COUNCIL MAY INTERVENE.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, March 21st.

The possibility of intervention by the League Council is the latest news regarding the Balkans Crisis. It is adumbrated in a semi-official Note, which states that diplomatic conversations are proceeding in Paris.

The Note expresses the opinion that such intervention may be unnecessary, as the Jugo-Slav Government has declared its readiness to submit to an Enquiry by the military attaches for the purpose of ascertaining whether there has been the alleged military preparations. It is authoritatively stated that the French Ambassador in Rome has given an assurance to Italy that there is no foundation for the accusations of the *Giornale d'Italia*.

Jugo-Slavia. France will not fail to renew her advice of a policy of moderation to the Jugo-Slav Government.

**Jugo-Slavia's Hopes.**

In Belgrade's Chamber, the Foreign Minister, M. Perich, breathed a hope that Jugo-Slavia would maintain friendly relations Italy and that a spirit of co-operation would continue with a view to their common interests. With regard to Albania, Jugo-Slavia wished her success in the work of consolidation and progress, and declared that she had no reason to fear the change in Italy-Jugo-Slav relations as long as Italy observed the Inter-Allied Agreement regarding the independence and territorial integrity of Albania.

**THE ROYAL TOUR.**

**"RENOVN" LEAVING NEW ZEALAND FOR SYDNEY.**

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, March 20th. The visit of the Duke and Duchess of York to New Zealand will end on Tuesday when their Royal Highnesses leave by the *Renown* for Sydney.

Great preparations are being made there and in other Australian capitals for welcoming the Royal visitors and arrangements are practically complete at Canberra which the Duke will inaugurate as the new seat of Government for the Commonwealth.

The Duchess Quite Able to Continue the Australian Tour.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WELLINGTON, March 20th. H.M.S. *Renown*, with the Duchess of York aboard, sailed for Paterson, an inlet of the Stewart Island. The Duchess told the Mayor that she felt quite well able to continue the Australian tour.

**"IMMORAL" PLAYS INCREASING.**

**LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S REJECTIONS.**

The number of plays rejected by the Lord Chamberlain last year as immoral or otherwise undesirable was more than double the total for 1925.

Figures issued from the Lord Chamberlain's office show that 768 plays were sent in during 1926 for the Lord Chamberlain's approval, of which thirty-four were rejected, a percentage of 4.4. In 1925, 740 plays were handed to the Lord Chamberlain, and sixteen were refused, a percentage of 2.1.

It will be seen that the 1926 percentage is less than half the 1925 figure. The number of plays rejected in 1925, moreover, is 50 per cent. more than the number of 1924, when, of 613 plays submitted, nine were rejected, a percentage of 1.4.

Nine-tenths of the plays rejected are so dealt with on the ground of immorality. Reasons for rejection of the remaining tenth may include a tendency to stir up class warfare, to attack the Royal Family, or to incite sedition.

**THE MAN WHO "FOUND" CARUSO.**

Giuseppe Cavallaro, professor of singing, the man who discovered Caruso, Titta Ruffo and other stars has died in extreme poverty at Catania (Sicily).

He "discovered" Caruso while he was a popular melody man from the sea.



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BRITISH TRADE IN  
CHINA.AMOUNT OF CAPITAL  
INVESTED.THE QUESTION OF TARIFF  
AUTONOMY.[BY LOUIS M. KING, LATE OF H.B.M.  
CONSULAR SERVICE IN CHINA.]

If it is correct to say—and few will deny that it is—that the prospects of British trade with China as with other countries is to some extent dependent upon the opportunities which our capital finds for safe investment there, a review of the present position must embrace a large number of factors than the title of this article, at first sight suggests, writes Mr. Louis M. King, in the January number of *The British Trade Review*.

An analysis confined to export and import figures would, it is true, reveal a good deal, but not enough to enable the reader to form a correct appreciation of the situation as a whole. Taking them first, however, we find that, while the trade of China generally shows a steady tendency to increase, Great Britain's share of the trade has, latterly, shown a tendency to diminish. Thus, in 1918, the gross value of China's foreign imports was £1,535,368,428, the average value of the imports, or Customs, total being in that year 3/3.13/18. The percentage of imports entering the country from Great Britain was 13.14. In 1925, while China's imports were valued at £1,535,368,428, our share of them was only 9.65 p.c., the average value of the imports being 3/5/1. The Japanese share, on the other hand, increased from 29.93 p.c. to 31.06 p.c., and America's from 10.06 p.c. to 14.77 p.c. A good deal of our China trade, of course, is done through Hong Kong, which, because it is a British Colony, people sometimes make the mistake of thinking is an entrepôt for purely British trade. Not more than a third of the imports which China receives through her can, however, be relied upon as being British, and when we examine the Colony's figures we find that her share of the trade has also decreased. In 1918 it was 28.65 p.c.; in 1925 it was 19.27 p.c.

## The 1925 Returns.

Without carefully analyzing the 1925 returns, it is impossible to say whether they continue the tendency shown by the 1923 and 1924 figures in regard to the principal departments of trade, namely, piece goods, machinery, electrical materials, and metals and minerals, in each of which Great Britain's share showed a diminution, in two of them only a slight, in two, however, a marked one. The figures referred to were as follows:—

Year.	Piece Goods.	Machinery.
1923	p.c. 40.89	p.c. 38.47
1924	p.c. 40.04	p.c. 29.28
Year.	Electrical Materials.	Metals and Minerals.
1923	p.c. 14.68	p.c. 23.67
1924	p.c. 14.63	p.c. 14.81

Figures regarding the first of these departments, the piece goods trade, which in 1925 represented 16.55 p.c. of the value of China's imports, and is still the most important section of our trade with China, show a considerable falling-off as compared with the two previous years. Our total export to China and Hong Kong was valued at £7,492,162, as compared with £12,621,174 in 1924, and £9,942,524 in 1923. There is no doubt that in this part of our trade we are meeting with very successful Japanese competition, which is now beginning seriously to affect our trade in higher quality goods also. Of course, 1925 was a specially bad year from a British point of view, on account of the boycott, for which what has become known as the "Shanghai affair" was the signal. That fact, however, does not invalidate the foregoing comparisons, for two reasons (a) because the tendency for Great Britain's trade with China to decline is observable before 1925; (b) because all the factors which resulted in the 1925 boycott are still at work. Some of them are working quite definitely for the destruction of British interests in China; others for the removal of the safeguards under which those interests have been developed, and it is this fact which renders it necessary, in a general review of the situation, to extend our survey so as to include the position and prospects of British capital, in which connection it will be convenient to deal with shipping to which, so far, no reference has been made.

## British Capital.

It is estimated that the amount of British capital invested in China is between £250 millions to £300 millions, of which about £23,250,000 is invested in various forms in Shanghai. Some £10,000,000 of it has been lent to China for railway construction and some £24,000,000 for other purposes, the repayment of about £14,000,000 of which depends upon the income collection and disposal of the maritime Customs revenue, at present under foreign, mainly British, supervision. What proportion of this

very considerable total is represented by shipping it is not possible to say, but tonnage figures illustrate the importance of our interest under this head. The tonnage of British vessels engaged in the carrying trade between foreign countries and China, and in the China coast and river trade, was in 1925 42,942,484, or 33 p.c. of the total. In the coast and river trade alone our tonnage (entrances and clearances) was 30,339,551, or over 34 p.c. of the total, the Japanese figures, after the Chinese, the next largest to ours, being 30,447,037 or 23 p.c. odd.

## Tariff Autonomy.

Now, all this capital has been invested in China in reliance on (a) the fundamental safeguard represented by the undertaking of the Chinese Government to protect it, and (b) certain supplementary safeguards provided by Treaties. The former has been weakening for a long time past, until to-day an undertaking by the existing Chinese Government to protect British property has become valueless over the greater part of the country. Certain sections of the Chinese notably the Cantonese, wish to abolish the supplementary safeguards altogether. It is recognized by all that some of them should be dispensed with, the present tariff, for instance, not indeed, because it is no longer desirable from the viewpoint of foreign trade, but because other considerations weigh more. The proposal to give China tariff autonomy gives rise to serious misgivings, because behind the tariff exists an arbitrary and complicated system of internal taxation, which it exists in no other part of the world, which does much to restrict the development of trade and, with a high import tariff, may well bring some of it to a standstill. On the other hand, it has to be recognized that to deny China the right to make her own tariff is to deny her the opportunity of providing herself with a larger Customs revenue to be used in gradual fiscal reform and in fostering her own industries. It is also, as recently recommended by an international Commission of jurists appointed to examine China's judicial administration that, as a step towards judicial autonomy, cases in which foreigners are plaintiffs should be tried by Chinese judges without the presence of foreign assessors, while the Commissioners have also recommended that foreigners resident in China should pay taxes to the Chinese authorities additional to those which they pay already as importers and landowners. The Chinese, as represented by the Cantonese, want, however, to alter the present status of foreigners much more radically than this. They want foreigners to be placed entirely under their jurisdiction, and they want complete control of all the places which in the middle of last century were set aside for foreign residence. And, as the "greater" includes the less, they want control over the Customs administration.

## British Handicaps.

These two sets of facts—the impotence of the central Government and the demands of the extreme reaction of the Kuomintang, or People's Party, operate against British trade to a very much greater extent than that of other countries for the following reasons:—First, under the most favourable conditions the competition of British with American and Japanese trade, more especially the latter (which is the trade that is increasing most markedly) is handicapped by their comparative propinquity, American, and more especially Japanese exporters can take shorter views than ours, and adapt their operations more readily than ours to the rapidly changing phases through which, in the present state of unrest, the internal condition of China passes in the course of any one year. The Japanese are, to all intents and purposes, "on the spot," and very much better informed in regard to political conditions. In the second place, while we enjoy no more Treaty privileges than our competitors, the Cantonese, acting to no small extent under Russian guidance, have concentrated the nationalist movement against us, believing, and probably rightly, they can force us to consent to their demands, they will be able, with comparative ease, to obtain the consent of other Powers. Accordingly, British trade is being deliberately and specifically penalized. We, in other words, are being made the scapegoats.

This is a position from which it is extremely difficult to extricate ourselves for the reason that, taking them as a whole, our interests in China are wider in extent and greater in amount than those of any Power. We can, as the recent British Note has done, offer to meet the Cantonese half way and to give up such features of the present Treaty status as can be shown to be out of date. But we are less able than any other Power to give up the safeguards that are not out of date, because we have more to lose, not merely in respect of capital invested in China, but in respect of the outlet for British goods which the China market provides, which our capital invested there helps it to provide, and from which labour in this country derives directly no inconsiderable portion of its annual wages, a portion which will be very much larger if the China market can be kept open and developed. To the American labour, on the other hand, the China market means much less than it does to ours, while Japanese labour would be less affected than ours by a withdrawal of the safeguards referred to, for the Japanese

(Continued on next column).

## THE A.D.C. SECOND NIGHT.

## A SUCCESS ASSURED.

The second performance of "The Last of Mrs. Cheyne" takes place to-night. There was a good house on Saturday and, from the bookings, the success of the production is assured. Everyone who saw the play seems to have been delighted with it and high encomiums are being showered upon the A.D.C. as a consequence.

## A correspondent writes:—

"Great credit is due to the Hong Kong A.D.C. and the enterprising and capable Secretary, Mr. Hannibal, for presenting the local theatre-lovers with the opportunity of seeing such a first rate example of one of the most modern comedies, so soon after its production at Home. As long as the A.D.C. is in such capable hands, residents in Hong Kong may rest assured that their love of the theatre will be entered for with only the best that London has to offer."

In connection with the forthcoming performances we are asked to make a special appeal that those attending will be in their seats before the curtain rises. A certain amount of annoyance and inconvenience was caused by late arrivals on Saturday evening. It is sincerely hoped that this will be avoided in future. The play starts at 8.15 p.m.

It is not without interest to see from the Home papers that even in Berlin this comedy is so successful that though it was intended to stage it for a short while, as one of a series of representative English plays, "The Constant Nymph" which was billed to follow it is still waiting for the rush to see "The Last of Mrs. Cheyne" to subside.

## SIR NEILL MALCOLM.

CHARTERED COMPANY'S  
NEW CHAIRMAN.

Major-General Sir Neill Malcolm, chairman of the court of directors of the British North Borneo Company, and the predecessor of Major-General Sir Theodore Fraser, Malaya's present G.O.C., paid a short visit to Singapore on his way to British North Borneo.

Sir Neill Malcolm left the P. & O. *Devanah* at Penang on March 12th and came down to Singapore by train. He breakfasted at Government House this morning, and left for Sandakan by the Darvel, which sailed at 9 a.m.

## Glad to be Back.

General Malcolm told a *Straits Times* representative that he expected to stay in British North Borneo two and a half months.

He intended to travel all over the territory and become acquainted with it as far as possible, because, although he had been to British North Borneo before, he had never been able to inspect it thoroughly. Mr. Elphinstone, of the Chartered Company directorate would join their party, and they would pay particular attention to road communication, labour, and development generally.

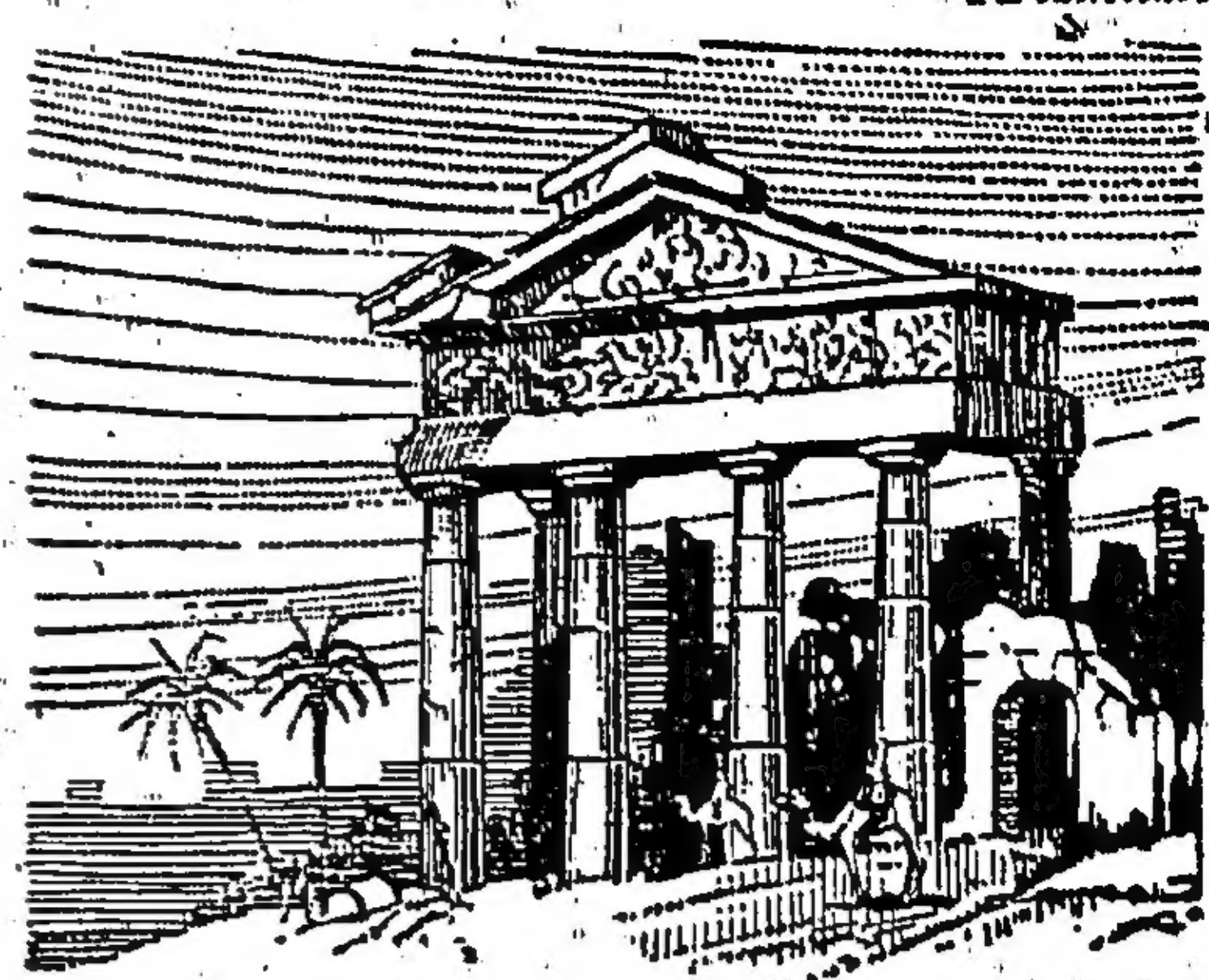
General Malcolm was in command of the forces in Malaya for two years, and he did much to place the volunteer movement on a sound basis.—*Straits Times*.

have Manchuria to fall back on, and being Orientals could continue to live and trade in China more easily than our merchants were all foreigners placed unreservedly under Chinese rule in its present chaotic state. The fact that Germans and Austrians, who are living under Chinese law, appear to be doing so, not unsuccessfully, is not an argument in favour of abolishing extra-territoriality, because very many of them live in foreign controlled settlements and concessions, of which very large numbers of wealthy Chinese also make use because of the security afforded by them.

## Future Prospects.

Such an outline are the main facts of the present situation. It will be agreed that they are extremely awkward facts with which to deal. The outlook, however, is by no means devoid of hopeful features. There is a moderate element in China which is opposed to a deadlock and may yet succeed in averting one. The mercantile classes are eminently practical, and British merchants in China are, individually, on excellent terms with them. Chinese are adepts at compromise, and if agitators and extremists appear to have the upper hand at Hankow, they have not yet got the upper hand at Shanghai or in North China. There is room for compromise and if one can be reached, the disabilities arising out of civil war, which are felt by our competitors less than ourselves, will to some extent be offset by the more advantageous position, which much of our capital invested in China gives us.

## Architecture



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But the same spirit which impelled the attainment of perfection in these now ruined Arches and Temples, to-day produces an equal masterpiece of Handcraft in

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[A.F.S.]



## SHIPBUILDING IN 1926.

LLOYD'S SUMMARY OF RETURNS.  
A GENERAL REVIEW OF THE YEAR AT HOME.

Lloyd's summary of returns of shipbuilding at Home during the year 1926 shows that during that period there have been launched in Great Britain and Ireland 107 merchant vessels of 833,568 tons (1925, 142 steamers of 431,833 tons, 37 motorships of 201,913 tons and 15 barges of 5,822 tons). All these vessels have been built of steel, and not a single sailing vessel has been launched during the year.

The output for 1926 is 445,063 tons lower than that for the year 1925. The present total represents 38.3 per cent. of the world's output for 1926, as compared with 49.5 per cent. in 1925, 64.1 per cent. in 1924, 33.2 per cent. in 1923, and 38 per cent. in 1913.

Of the tonnage launched during the year, 549,660 tons are for registration in Great Britain and Ireland, and 50,908 tons (14 per cent. of the total tonnage) are for owners residing abroad. The percentage compares with under 181 per cent. in 1925, under 151 per cent. in 1924, less than 3 per cent. in 1923, 26 per cent. for 1922, and an average of over 22 per cent. for the five pre-war years, 1909-1913.

## The Largest Vessels.

The returns for 1926 show that 44 vessels of between 5,000 and 10,000 tons each and 12 vessels of 10,000 tons and upwards were launched. The largest are the motorship *Albatross* (23,150 tons) and *Carmanville* (20,063 tons), and the four turbine steamers *Albatross*, *Albatross*, *Albatross*, and *Albatross*, of about 14,000 tons each.

Excluding vessels of less than 1,000 tons, 19 vessels of 10,000 tons, for the purpose of oil in bulk were launched during 1926. Of these, 14 vessels of about 72,200 tons were built on the Isherwood system of longitudinal framing.

The tonnage of steamers fitted for burning oil fuel, launched during the year, amounts to nearly 220,000 tons.

The returns include a number of vessels designed for channel, coasting, fishing, towing, harbour service, and other special purposes.

The average tonnage of steamers and motorships launched during the year is 3,610 tons. If the vessels of less than 500 tons are excluded, the average is increased to 4,396 tons, as compared with 4,439 in 1925, 3,777 in 1924, 3,805 in 1923, and 5,188 in 1922.

## Steam Turbines.

Further progress was recorded in the use of steam turbines during 1926, when 13 vessels with a total tonnage of 119,305 tons were launched, which will be fitted with this method of propulsion, and all of them will have geared turbines. It may be stated that of the vessels of 10,000 tons and upwards launched during the year, eight are to be fitted with turbines.

The tonnage of vessels fitted with internal combustion engines in comparison to the total output is steadily increasing. The tonnage of such vessels launched during 1926 was 32,936 tons, while during 1925 it amounted to 29,217 tons; during 1926, 37 motorships of 201,913 tons have been launched; this tonnage represents over 40 per cent. of the steam tonnage launched. As stated previously the two largest vessels launched during the year are motorships, the *Albatross* and the *Carmanville*, of 23,150 tons and 20,063 tons respectively.

## Returns from the Clyde.

The Clyde district occupies first place amongst the shipbuilding centres, showing an output of 297,545 tons. Then follow the Tyne (124,600 tons), Belfast (92,219), the Tees (87,182), the Wear (35,187), and the Mersey (34,819 tons). The largest decrease, as compared with 1925, has taken place on the Clyde, the figures for which are 236,072 tons lower than the previous year. The decrease on the Tyne amounts to 66,065 tons, on the Tees to 56,477 tons, and on the Wear to 56,394 tons. At Belfast there has been an increase of 34,713 tons, and on the Mersey of 12,940 tons.

As regards the movement of the shipbuilding industry during the course of 1926, Lloyd's Register quarterly returns show that at the opening of the year 885,013 tons were under construction in Great Britain and Ireland.

The returns issued during 1926 showed a steady decrease throughout the year, and on December 31st, 1926, the tonnage under construction in Great Britain and Ireland only amounted to 700,084 tons, 124,929 tons less than 12 months earlier.

The figures for the end of 1926 are the lowest recorded since June 1923, and show a reduction of 3,035,509 tons as compared with the record reached at the end of March 1921, and a reduction of 1,130,000 tons as compared with the average tonnage building during the 12 months immediately preceding the war.

It should also be stated that at the end of 1926 the totals include nearly 100,000 tons on which work was suspended; at the end of 1925 such tonnage was 97,000 tons.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## "EMPRESS" COLLISION IN HUANGPU.

## ENGINEER AND FIREMAN DEAD.

## "JINSHO MARU" BEING SALVAGED.

Casualties in the accident which occurred on Monday last in the section of the Huangpu known as the Astrea Channel when the R.M.S. *Empress of Canada* collided with a Japanese cargo-boat, the *Jinsho Maru*, have now been ascertained, says the *North-China Daily News*, as the chief fireman and the first engineer of the latter ship. The first engineer is believed to have been burned to death and subsequently washed into the river and search is being made to recover his body, while the chief fireman died the same night in the hospital as the result of fatal burns caused by the bursting of the ship's steam pipes when the ship was rammed. Another fireman on the damaged ship is declared to be recovering from his dangerous burns in the Foo Ming Hospital, North Szechuen Road.

The *Jinsho Maru*, bound for Yawata, Japan, with a cargo stated by its agents, the Kaiyosha Company, to have comprised 500 tons of iron, 4,000 bales of cotton seed and about 800 bags of Cuban sugar, totalling in all about 1,000 tons is being salvaged not far from the No. 3 buoy where she was towed to shallow water after the accident. The ship was eight years old, having been built in 1919 and her characters for the fated voyage were the *Yamashita Kisen Kaisha*. Most of the cargo was damaged by the water, according to the ship's agents, but a portion in the forward or No. 1 hatch of a ship which was constructed with a safety device is said to have escaped damage. Water entered all the other cargo-filled hatches.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

*Afrika* (Mannors), due April 25th.  
*Amman* (Mannors), due tomorrow.  
*Antenor* (Blue Funnel), due April 25th.

*Arcturion* (E. & A.), due April 4th.  
*Carmanville* (Jardine), due April 5th.

*Changte* (B. & S.), due April 8th.  
*Cybele* (Melchers), due April 22nd.

*Delta* (P. & O.), due March 31st.  
*Empress of Asia* (C.P.R.), due April 20th.

*Empress of Canada* (C.P.R.), due March 29th.  
*Eumaeus* (Blue Funnel), due March 24th.

*Finken* (Melchers), due June 18th.  
*Fulda* (Melchers), due May 31st.

*Gandhara* (B.I.), due March 25th.  
*Ganges* (Blue Funnel), due April 7th.

*Glenbeig* (Jardine), due April 14th.  
*Glenelg* (Jardine), due to-day.

*Glenora* (Jardine), due May 1st.  
*Haruna Maru* (N.Y.K.), due March 25th.

*Hector* (Blue Funnel), due April 2nd.  
*Hessen* (Jensen), due April 8th.

*Janus* (B.I. & Apcar), due tomorrow.  
*Japan* (Swed. E.A. Co.), due April 10th.

*Jeyapore* (P. & O.), due April 12th.  
*Klavin* (P. & O.), due April 14th.

*Lahore* (P. & O.), due March 26th.  
*Ludwigshafen* (Melchers), due April 8th.

*Macedonia* (P. & O.), due April 1st.  
*Malen* (P. & O.), due March 31st.

*Maren* (P. & O.), due March 28th.  
*Mirapore* (P. & O.), due May 10th.

*Nellure* (P. & O.), due April 14th.  
*Palis* (Melchers), due May 18th.

*President Hayes* (D.S. & A.M.L.), due March 28th.  
*President Jackson* (D.S. & A.M.L.), due April 3rd.

*President Pierce* (D.S. & A.M.L.), due March 28th.  
*Prensen* (Jensen), due May 19th.

*St. Albans* (E. & A.), due April 1st.  
*Swanhuysen* (Melchers), due April 6th.

*Salabangka* (J.C.J.L.), due April 5th.  
*Schunben* (Melchers), due April 21st.

*Tango Maru* (N.Y.K.), due to-day.  
*Takada* (B.I.), due March 24th.

*Teesta* (B.I. & Apcar), due March 25th.  
*Tilman* (B.I. & Apcar), due March 31st.

*Tijpanas* (J.C.J.L.), due March 25th.  
*Tjitarang* (J.C.J.L.), due March 27th.

*Tjileloet* (J.C.J.L.), due March 28th.  
*Tjibodas* (J.C.J.L.), due April 7th.

*Tjilalak* (J.C.J.L.), due March 29th.  
*Tjivareu* (J.C.J.L.), due April 10th.

*Tjiondare* (J.C.J.L.), due April 12th.

There has recently been, however, a considerable increase—judged by the tonnage commenced, as shown in Lloyd's Register Quarterly Returns—in the order for new vessels, so that the immediate outlook in the shipbuilding industry in this country is much more hopeful than it has been during the last few years of acute depression.

## N.Y.K. TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

## QUADRUPLE-SCREW MOTOR-PASSENGER LINERS.

## LATEST IDEA IN SHIP CONSTRUCTION TO BE EMBODIED.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha have placed orders in Japan for a number of quadruple-screw trans-Pacific motor passenger liners. They will be built in accordance with the highest class registered at Lloyd's, and will be of the following dimensions:—

Length, over all about 584'  
Breadth moulded about 78'  
Loaded draft about 28'  
Gross tonnage about 18,000

It is proposed to build three vessels two of which will be fitted with four sets of Sulzer engines driving four screws, giving the vessels a speed of 19 knots with a cruising speed of 17 knots, the other will be fitted with two sets of Burmeister & Main engines.

The first class passenger accommodation will be for 400 adults, composed of single-bed-cabins, two-bedded cabins and large family cabins of three beds. All cabins will have windows and there will be no inside-cabins. There will be one suite consisting of bedroom, sitting room and private bath and trunk room, and a super suite consisting of a bedroom, sitting room, private verandah, private bath and trunk room. Most cabins will be opposite public bathrooms, attached. All first class passenger accommodation will be admissible on the "B," "C" and "D" decks. The promenade deck, which will be a feature of these vessels, will extend practically the whole length of the ship. On this deck provision has been made for six extra large cabins with private bathrooms, public lounge smoking room, verandah cafe and social hall.

The gymnasium and swimming pool will be situated on "E" deck and apparatus will be installed which will provide running seawater when the bath is in use.

A superior second class is also provided which will accommodate 100 adults; cabins, as in the first class, will all be outside, and will be situated on "C" deck, with public rooms on the after promenade which will be unusually spacious.

The fore and aft parts of the ship will be given over for 400 third class passengers and the arrangements made will be superior to anything now plying the Pacific for this class of passenger.

The first vessel of the above type will be laid down sometime early this summer at the Nagasaki Works of the Mitsubishi Zosen Kaisha, and the contract calls for completion by the end of next year, the other two steamers will be laid down a few months later, one to be built by the same firm and the other by the Kawasaki Zosenji at Kobe.

The N.Y.K.S. is not sparing any expense of effort in embodying in these three vessels the very latest ideas in ship construction. They will be the largest passenger carrying ships ever laid down in Japan and the largest units of the Company's fleet, which on the completion of these steamers will total about 700,000 gross tons directly operated and with subsidiary tonnage will aggregate near the million mark.

## FORTY WINKS AFTER MID-DAY MEAL.

## DOCTOR'S SARCASTIC CONDEMNATION.

Who are the people that, physiologically speaking, earn "forty winks" after their midday meal? A doctor who discussed this question would admit the right of only one class to the privilege, apart of course, from the aged and invalids who indulge themselves under doctor's orders.

The favoured people are mothers who personally supervise their children's midday meal. "A mother who has prepared lunch and presided at the children's meal is not only tired out, but is not allowed sufficient time in which to digest her food," said this doctor.

"A rest of twenty minutes' duration or so in a quiet room, after the children have returned to school, will do her all the good in the world."

"Vicious!" The discussion encouraged the doctor, to elaborate his contention that post-lunch naps for the majority of people are unnecessary, even vicious, and led him on to a denunciation of the general increase in lunch-hour leisure which he has seen in his time.

"The justification for sleeping after lunch which I can think of, apart from the people I have indicated and whose special conditions create a special need, is boredom such as seems to be suffered by retired people who spend too much of their time in clubs," he declared.

"The desire for sleep after the midday meal, so far as people are concerned whose work does not make any 'rush' demands on them, indicates either that they have eaten too much or are not well."

## THE YACHT "WARRIOR."

## IN HONG KONG HARBOUR.

A stately looking vessel flying the American flag lying now in the harbour is the yacht *Warrior*. She is on a Far-Eastern cruise and had arrived here from Bangkok.

Mr. Harrison Williams is the owner of the yacht, and the cruising party consists of Mr. Paul D. Cravath, Lady Abby, Captain Ralph Burton, Colonel Rivers Weger, Miss Selma Wagner and Mr. Emilio Coffey.

Captain Augustesen is in command of the vessel.

The *Warrior* is a luxuriously fitted out vessel of 1,451 tons gross and 715 tons net and carries a crew of 44 hands. Her bunker capacity is 200 tons and her speed 11 knots.

## N.Y.K. BOATS.

## SAILINGS ACCORDING TO SCHEDULE.

With reference to Reuter's cable from Tokyo that there had been a strike of cooks on the N.Y.K. vessels, the Hong Kong office of the N.Y.K. inform us that all their vessels are sailing according to schedule.

If there was any trouble it must have been very quickly settled.

## HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, March 21st.

Previous On Date On Date

Day at Day at

Barometer... 30.02 30.12 30.10

Temperature... 68 67 60

Humidity... 78 62 60

Wind... E E E

Direction... E E E

Force... 4 5 5

Weather... C C O

Rain... 0.00 0.00 0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 29th: 68

Lowest open-air Temperature, 21st: 57

B-Blue sky; C-Cloudy; D-Drizzle; F-Fog; L-Lightning;

M-Mist; O-Overcast; P-Passing showers; Q-Squalls; R-Rain; T-Thunder.

## HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From March 22nd to 28th, 1927.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

Days of Week. Date. Hong Kong Standard Time. Height. Hong Kong Standard Time. Height.

Tues. 22 h. m. f. m. h. m. f. m.

Wed. 23 11 51 5 1 5 26 23 5

Thurs. 24 11 40 5 8 5 24 23 5

Fri. 25 0 39 4 6 5 22 23 5

Sat. 26 0 27 4 0 5 20 23 5

Sun. 27 0 16 3 4 5 18 23 5

Mon. 28 0 7 3 0 5 17 23 5

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RINGWORMS ON CHILD'S FACE.  
In Large, Red Patches.  
Cuticura Healed.

"My daughter's face was affected with ringworms that spread with large, red patches and spread all over her face. Her skin was very dry and used to peel off and then start to run water. They itched and burned and used to keep her awake half the night."

"I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. I purchased more and after using three tablets of Soap and three boxes of Ointment she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. F. Mincher, 12, Market St., Wolverhampton, Eng.

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Length on Blocks 750 Feet.

Depth on Centre of SH (B.W.O.S.T.) 34 ft. 6 ins.

—THREE SLIPWAYS—

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# CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SWATOW, SINGAPORE & BANGKOK	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 23rd Mar.	10 a.m.
HONGKONG	"TALKOOWYANT"	On 24th Mar.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"NINGHAI"	On 24th Mar.	10 a.m.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"TRAN"	On 24th Mar.	Noon
AMOY, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"ICHANG"	On 24th Mar.	5 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUNNING"	On 26th Mar.	6 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEIHOW"	On 26th Mar.	4 p.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANTUNG"	On 27th Mar.	8 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 27th Mar.	Noon
SWATOW, SHANGHAI, NEWCHOW & DALNY	"YINGCHOW"	On 27th Mar.	8 p.m.
AMOY, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SHANTUNG"	On 29th Mar.	6 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 31st Mar.	Noon
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SZECHUEN"	On 2nd Apr.	6 a.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANHUI"	On 3rd Apr.	6 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KAIYING"	On 3rd Apr.	10 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI, NEWCHOW & DALNY	"LIANGCHOW"	On 3rd Apr.	Noon
AMOY, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SOOCHOW"	On 5th Apr.	6 a.m.
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## AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED.

"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"  
These New Vessels maintain a Regular Service from HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA AND THURSDAY ISLAND. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports. EXCELLENT & MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION. HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMER	DEPARTS HONG KONG ON OR ABOUT	SAILING HONG KONG ON OR ABOUT
CHANGTE	8th April	18th May
TAIPING	10th May	17th June
CHANGTE	11th June	15th July
TAIPING	8th July	

For Freight and Passage Apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Telephone: Central 36.

## BOSTON, NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE

JOINT SERVICE OF THE  
"BLUE FUNNEL LINE"  
OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)  
AND  
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE  
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

### Sailings from Hongkong.

"ATREUS"	Via Suez Canal	25th March
"TEUGER"	Via Suez Canal	8th April
"CITY OF DUNKIRK"	Via Suez Canal	22nd April
"EUMABUS"	Via Suez Canal	8th May
"CITY OF DUNKIRK"	Via Suez Canal	22nd May

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONG KONG.  
HONG KONG & CANTON. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., CANTON.

## PRINCE LINE

IMPROVED SERVICE

FAST MOTOR VESSELS

BOSTON  
NEW YORK  
PHILADELPHIA

M.V. "JAVANESE PRINCE" ... 3rd April, 1927

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (EAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3165.

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

Telegrams: Furaprinca.

King's Building.

## HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE

of the United Netherlands Navigation Company.

Regular Four-weekly Service between

Japan, Vladivostok, China, Hong Kong, Manila, Singapore

and

Genoa, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and North Continental Ports

### SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

"OOSTERK"	...	30th March
"OOSTERK"	...	17th April
"SALABANGKA"	...	16th May

### ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

"SALABANGKA"	...	5th April
"OOSTERK"	...	3rd May
"GEMMA"	...	30th May

All Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, Please Apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,

Telephone: Central No 1574. Agents, York Building.

## Shipping News

Arrivals and Departures, Passengers, etc.

### ARRIVALS.

March 20th.  
Fenglee, Chinese str., 1,250 tons, Capt. T. Mori, from Saigon, which port she left on March 15th, with a cargo of rice, lying at buoy No. C49—Yuen Seng Fat.  
King, Norwegian str., 1,243 tons, Capt. N. Bull, from Hong Kong, which port she left on March 18th, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. C49—Thorsen & Co.  
Huiyen, Chinese str., 910 tons, Capt. F. Semmelmann, from Canton, lying at buoy No. C18—Sung Kee & Co.  
Hiyoshi Maru, Japanese str., 2,360 tons, from Dairen and Kurun, the latter port she left on March 17th, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. B55—M.B.K.  
Knut Hamrun, Norwegian str., 1,836 tons, Capt. T. Orvig, from Bangkok Kohchang, with rice and meal, lying at buoy No. B32—Chin Seng Hong.  
Larchbank, British motor ship, 3,150 tons, Capt. G. Sutherland, from Shanghai, which port she left on March 17th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A3—Bank Line.  
Phranang, Chinese str., 1,023 tons, Capt. O. V. Prassalov, from Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A3—Cheong Yue S.S. Co.  
Sinking, British str., 1,618 tons, Capt. D. Williams, from Canton, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B9—B. & S.  
Skrymer, Norwegian str., 1,139 tons, Capt. R. Mithassel, from Saigon, with a cargo of rice, lying at buoy No. B90—Karsen, Larsen & Co.  
Sunhong, Chinese str., 322 tons, Capt. Lai Kwong, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C18—Man Yick S.S. Co.  
Svale, Norwegian str., 1,354 tons, Capt. J. Hansen, from Singapore and Hoihow, with firewood and timber, lying at buoy No. C45—Thorsen & Co.  
Tuk King, Chinese str., 105 tons, Capt. Cheng Yung Fat, from Antau, with a general cargo, lying at Luen Cheong Wharf—Fook Hoi S.S. Co.  
West Squana, American str., 2,521 tons, Capt. E. Svedstrup, from Manila and Siam, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A26—Swaine Hoyt Inc.  
March 21st.  
Hydrangea, British str., 560 tons, Capt. Wm. Ferritt, from Fort Bayard, with a general cargo, lying at Chin On Wharf—Chin On S.S. Co.  
Lu Creston, British str., 3,531 tons, Capt. A. M. Brown, from Balikpapan, with kerosene, lying at North Point—A.P.C.  
President Cleveland, American str., 8,293 tons, Capt. W. C. Morris, from Manila, which port she left on March 19th, with general cargo and hemp, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Dollar S.S. Line.  
Tunkin, French str., 848 tons, Capt. F. L. Morvan, from Haiphong, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A10—Messageries Maritimes.  
Vulcanus, Dutch str., 707 tons, Capt. E. D. de Munick, from Canton, in ballast, lying at North Point—A.P.C.

### CLEARANCES.

March 21st.  
Asia, for Shanghai.  
Fook Sang, for Amoy.  
Haimun, for Kwang Chow Wan.  
Huiyen, for Hoihow.  
Hermelin, for Swatow.  
Kronviken, for Haiphong.  
Morioka Maru, for Moji.  
Phranang, for Tourane.  
Sanka Maru, for Keelung.  
Shinkai Maru No. 6, for Tsingtao.  
Sinking, for Shanghai.  
Sunhong, for Kwang Chow Wan.  
Toku Maru, for Shanghai.  
Tak King, for Amoy.  
Vulcanus, for Haiphong.

### PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.  
Per a.s. Devanha, from London via ports, on March 20th—Dr. (Mrs.) Wood, Lt. Col. Holland, Mr. J. B. Guzman, Mr. G. Costello, Hon. Mr. W. Smith, Mr. K. Chon, Mr. W. G. Barney, Miss Turner, Mr. J. Coss, Miss Nettleship, Mr. B. B. W. Thayer, Lt. Comdr. Fowler, Surg. Hurst, Capt. MacKinnon, Comdr. Little, Mr. E. Mills, Mr. T. Brady, Mrs. Curtis, the Misses Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Wallis and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Glenroos and four children, Mr. T. Blake, Lt. Comdr. Hooper, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. R. Francis, Mr. and Mrs. Heath and child, Pay-Lt. Norgate, Pay-Lt. Prevett, Mr. K. Sayer, Mr. A. Cooper, Capt. J. B. Wolf, Surg. Lt. Macquiere, Mr. and Mrs. Goldie, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver and child, Mr. W. Hillier and child, Mr. E. Deacon, Mr. S. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Shannon and infant, Mr. G. Moore, Mr. H. Beer, Mr. and Mrs. Routley, Mr. W. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. Dunston, Capt. Drew, Rev. and Mrs. Box, Major Dinan, Lt. Comdr. Lee, Col. Shewell, Lt. Col. Carden, Mr. B. Brown, Mr. D. Lees, Miss Graham, Mr. J. R. Huxter, Major R. H. Lucas, Sister Potter, Sister Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. MacKentie.

## S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND"

WILL SAIL FOR

VICTORIA AND SEATTLE

VIA

SHANGHAI-KOBE-YOKOHAMA

MID-NIGHT

TUESDAY, MARCH 22nd

instead of 2.00 a.m., Wednesday, March 23rd, as previously advertised

## S.S. "PRESIDENT MADISON"

WILL SAIL FOR

MANILA

3.00 P.M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22nd

and not at 6.00 p.m., Monday, March 21st, as previously advertised.

For Passenger and Freight Rates apply to

ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

GENERAL AGENTS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK BUILDING (GROUND FLOOR).

Telephone: Central 2477, 2478 & 785.

## INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

BANDANAN	"HINSANG"	Tuesday, 22nd Mar., at Noon
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSING"	Wednesday, 23rd Mar., at daylight
CANTON	"HOPSANG"	Wednesday, 23rd Mar., at 7 a.m.
TIENTSIN via SWATOW	"FAUSANG"	Wednesday, 23rd Mar., at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"YUENSANG"	Wednesday, 23rd Mar., at Noon
SINGAPORE	"KUTSANG"	Friday, 25th Mar., at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, MOJI & KORE	"HOPSANG"	Sunday, 27th Mar., at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"FOOKSANG"	Sunday, 27th Mar., at 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KWONGSANG"	Wednesday, 30th Mar., at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUISANG"	Saturday, 2nd April, at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via MOJI & KORE	"HANGSANG"	Sunday, 3rd April, at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"MAUSANG"	Thursday, 7th April, at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"KUMSANG"	Monday, 11th April, at 8 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA		

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone: Central No. 215.

## GLEN LINE.

FARE: HONG KONG TO LONDON £82.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Motor Vessel "GLENBARRY"	...	4th April
Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE"	...	4th May
Motor Vessel "GLENBEG"	...	1st June
Steamship "CARNARVONSHIRE"	...	29th June

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE"	...	Due Hong Kong, 25th March
Steamship "CARNARVONSHIRE"	...	5th April
Motor Vessel "GLENBEG"	...	14th April
Motor Vessel "GLENBARRY"	...	1st May
Steamship "CARNARVONSHIRE"	...	18th May

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

## DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.

LOADING FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK via SUEZ.

S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE" ... sails hence on or about 19th April

## LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME). TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS. REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO:

BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE	...	£72. 10s. 0d. £86. 0s. 0d.
LONDON	...	£80. 0s. 0d. £70. 0s. 0d.

### NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

M.V. "ESQUILINO"	...	Sails on or about 31st March
S.S. "VENEZIA"	...	Sails on or about 23rd April
M.V. "REMO"	...	Sails on or about 6th April
M.V. "ESQUILINO"	...	Sails on or about 3rd May
S.S. "VENEZIA"	...	Sails on or about 31st May

### NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA AND COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMZUMBI"	...	Sails from Calcutta 31st March
S.S. "UMSINGA"	...	Sails from Calcutta 3rd June

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports. Through Bills of Lading issued from Hong Kong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 1030.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONG KONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST, PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers. Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

FOR  
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 to 9 Days)

HAICHING	...	Tuesday, 22nd March, at 1 p.m.
HAINING	...	Friday, 25th March, at 3 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hong Kong to Fuchow (Pagoda Anchorage) or vice versa and Return by the same Steamers at the Reduced Rate of \$20.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port. For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPELLE & CO., General Managers.



## CANADIAN PACIFIC

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC.  
TO VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.

## SAILINGS 1927.

Steamers	H. Kong	Shanghai	Robt	Yokohama	Vancouver
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Mar. 30	Apr. 2	Apr. 3	Apr. 3	Apr. 17
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Apr. 20	Apr. 23	Apr. 26	Apr. 29	May 8
EMPEROR OF ASIA	May 11	May 14	May 17	May 20	May 29
EMPEROR OF CANADA	June 1	June 4	June 7	June 10	June 19
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	June 22	June 25	June 28	July 1	July 10
EMPEROR OF ASIA	July 11	July 15	July 19	July 22	July 31
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Aug. 1	Aug. 5	Aug. 9	Aug. 12	Aug. 21
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Aug. 24	Aug. 27	Aug. 30	Sept. 2	Sept. 11

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki day after departure from Shanghai).

## CONNECTING SAILINGS TO LIVERPOOL.

MONTOLARE	April 23	MONTROSE	June 24
MINNEDOSA	May 13	MONTOLARE	July 15
MONTCALM	June 3	MINNEDOSA	Aug.

Frequent Sailings to Liverpool, Belfast, Glasgow, Southampton, Cherbourg and Antwerp.

## BOOKINGS NOW OPEN.

EARLY APPLICATION FOR SPACE IS ADVISABLE.

SPECIAL FARES TO EUROPE  
£120 £112 £93

## HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE

Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Hong Kong	Manila	Manila	Hong Kong
Apr. 10	Apr. 19	EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Apr. 14
			Apr. 16

## CANADIAN PACIFIC EXPRESS

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES PAYABLE THE WORLD OVER.  
THE SAFEST AND MOST CONVENIENT WAY TO CARRY FUNDS.

Passenger Department: Tel. 6, 782. Cables: "GAGANPAC."  
Freight and Express: Tel. 6, 84. Cables: "NAUTILUS." (18)

## N.Y.K. LINE

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.  
TAIYO MARU ... Tuesday, 22nd March, at Noon  
TENYO MARU ... Monday, 17th April, at 10 a.m.  
KOROA MARU (calls Keelung) ... Sunday, 17th April, at 10 a.m.  
\* Calls Los Angeles.

SOUTH AMERICA via Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.  
ANTO MARU ... Tuesday, 3rd May, at Noon  
BOREDO MARU ... Wednesday, 8th June

MARSEILLES, LOND., ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM  
via Ports:  
HARUNA MARU ... Saturday, 26th March, at 11 a.m.  
KAMO MARU ... Saturday, 9th April, at 11 a.m.  
KATOKU MARU ... Saturday, 22nd April

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.  
TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd March, at 11 a.m.  
AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 20th April

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.  
TAKETOYO MARU ... Thursday, 24th March  
MAYBASHI MARU ... Monday, 4th April

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.  
LIMA MARU ... Monday, 11th April

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.  
HAKATA MARU ... Saturday, 26th March

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.  
GENOA MARU ... Sunday, 27th March  
TAMBA MARU ... Monday, 11th April

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.  
ONYLON MARU ... Friday, 1st April  
MALACCA MARU ... Friday, 8th April

RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.  
TOMIURA MARU ... Sunday, 27th March

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.  
MISHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 33rd April

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.  
ATSUTA MARU ... Saturday, 22nd March  
TSUBUGA MARU ... Saturday, 20th March

AWA MARU ... Thursday, 31st March  
KASHIMA MARU ... Monday, 4th April

For further information, apply to:  
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
Telephone: Central No. 292 (Private exchanges to all Depots).

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.  
COPENHAGEN.

M.S. "ASIA"  
will be loading for ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN  
and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS  
On or about 30th April.

Further	Expected on	Will leave
Sailings	or about	Mondayward-bound
M.S. "Asia"	18th March	on or about
M.S. "Annam"	23rd March	
M.S. "Africa"	25th April	

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars, please apply to:-

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.

## Shipping News Daily Statement, Shipping Notes, etc.

## YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

LOCAL IMPORTS NORMAL.

## THROUGH CARGOES DOWN.

The returns during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday showed that local imports were normal and through cargoes had decreased.

There were 15,836 tons of general merchandise imported into the Colony by 12 vessels out of the 15 arrivals. Three British steamers contributed 1,711 tons.

The two best returns were 2,739 tons and 2,000 tons. The former were discharged from the s.s. *Knut Hansen* (Norwegian) from Bangkok and Kolschlag; the latter were from the Chinese *Feng Lee* from Saigon.

Through cargoes were carried by five steamers, whose manifests showed only 5,404 tons of general cargo, with 1,155 tons on two British vessels.

The two best returns were registered by the *West Sequana* (American) which brought 4,925 tons from Manila and Siam, and the Norwegian steamer *Fingal* from Keelung carried 1,254 tons.

During the period under review there were 15 arrivals and 8 departures. The nationalities were: British, 5 arrivals and 4 departures; Norwegian, 4 arrivals and 2 departures; Japanese, 1 arrival and 2 departures; American, 1 arrival; Chinese, 4 arrivals.

There were 80 vessels in port, of which, 22 were British.

The following were the cargo carriers:-

S.S. *Pook Sang* (British) from Calcutta and Singapore, 1,900 tons general for Hong Kong and 855 tons for other ports.

S.S. *Larch Bank* (British) from Shanghai, 211 tons general for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Hatching* (British) from Foochow and Amoy, 300 tons general for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Sinkiang* (British) from Canton, 300 tons general for other ports.

S.S. *West Sequana* (American) from Manila and Siam, 4,925 tons general for other ports.

S.S. *Knut Hansen* (Norwegian) from Bangkok and Kolschlag, 2,739 tons rice and rice meal for Hong Kong and 1,020 tons for other ports.

S.S. *Skyrmer* (Norwegian) from Saigon, 2,350 tons rice and four for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Yule* (Norwegian) from Singapore and Hoihow, 1,500 tons firewood and timber for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Fingal* (Norwegian) from Keelung, 1,254 tons coal for Hong Kong, and 1,254 tons for other ports.

S.S. *Hiyashi Maru* (Japanese) from Dairen and Kirin, 1,900 tons coal for Hong Kong and 1,070 tons for other ports.

S.S. *Peng Lee* (Chinese) from Saigon, 2,000 tons rice for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Sun Kong* (Chinese) from Kwang Chow Wan, 250 tons general for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Pharaphin* (Chinese) 630 tons general for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Hydrangea* (British) from Port Bayard, 141 tons general for Hong Kong.

## SHIPPING NOTES.

The total number of deck passengers entering into the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday was 1,318.

The *President Madison* was due to arrive about midnight yesterday and will be berthed in Kowloon Bay. The s.s. *President Madison* will sail for Manila at 3 p.m. to-day.

The s.s. *President Cleveland* arriving here yesterday from Manila brought about 30 saloon passengers and will sail for Seattle and Tacoma via ports to-morrow at 2 p.m.

A derelict capized junk with three square holes in the bottom was sighted on March 19th, at Lat. 21° 37' N. Long. 113° 36.5' E. by the s.s. *Pharaphin* on a voyage from Hoihow.

Tenders are being invited up to April 1st for the purchase of H.M. Submarine L. 2 as she lies in the basin at H.M. Naval Depot, Kowloon. The vessel will be on view at this depot as from yesterday.

There is nothing further to report regarding the *Messageries Maritimes* steamer, the *Paul Lecoq*, which went ashore 13 miles from Woosung/early on the morning of March 6th, while on a voyage from Shanghai to Japan ports, says the *North-China Daily News* of last Wednesday. Vessels of the Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company are still standing by to tow the vessel.

When the tides permit. During the last week the tides have been extremely low, but it is hoped, we understand, to get the *Paul Lecoq* in deep water within two or three days. So far as is known, she has suffered practically no damage.

At the Marine Court yesterday morning two masters and two mistresses of cargo boats were charged, before Lieut. Comdr. G. F. Hole, with lying in wait, without permission during dark hours. Pleading guilty, they were severally fined \$5, with the alternative of five days imprisonment with hard labour.

At the Marine Court yesterday morning two masters and two mistresses of cargo boats were charged, before Lieut. Comdr. G. F. Hole, with lying in wait, without permission during dark hours. Pleading guilty, they were severally fined \$5, with the alternative of five days imprisonment with hard labour.

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## SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. s.s. *Gogry* left Singapore for this port on the 20th inst. at 8 p.m., and is due here on the 27th at about 7 a.m.

## WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks issued by the Royal Observatory at 4.30 p.m. stated:-

The anti-cyclone has moved eastward and is now central to the south of Korea. The monsoon will moderate along the south-east coast of China and over the Northern China Sea.

Local forecast:—N.E. winds, fresh; fair.

## SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONG KONG.

FOR MARCH, 1927.

## STANDARD TIME OF THE 12th MERIDIAN, EAST OF GREENWICH.

March 22nd Sunrise. Sunset.

22nd 6.25 a.m. 5.35 p.m.



